

U.S. Sending Murphy Back to Mideast to Aid In Withdrawal Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Tuesday that it was sending Richard W. Murphy, its top Middle East specialist, back to the area to try to help end the deadlock in the negotiations on the terms for Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Although the State Department avoided calling the trip by the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs a mediation mission, officials acknowledged that after months of deliberately doing little in the Middle East, the administration was increasing its direct diplomatic involvement.

Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said, "We are not engaged in a U.S. mediation" in the talks between Israeli and Lebanese military representatives at Naqoura, Lebanon.

"We do, however, believe it would be useful to stay in touch with the parties and to be helpful where we can in supporting the resolution of their differences," he added.

"I would emphasize that any discussions we might have would be supportive of the talks taking place at Naqoura under United Nations auspices," Mr. Romberg said.

Other officials said, however, that Mr. Murphy, who recently returned to Washington after a month in the area, would be involved primarily in communicating between Israel and Syria.

The Israelis have said that they

would insist on assurances from Syria that it would not permit infiltration of guerrillas beyond Syrian lines in eastern Lebanon, before it would withdraw troops from that part of the country.

The Israelis have also sought Syrian backing for their demands that Lebanon ensure the security of the western part of its frontier with Israel by allowing the Israeli-backed militia to continue to operate.

American officials said that the Syrians have so far listened to Mr. Murphy's messages from the Israelis, but have declined to give any commitments. Mr. Murphy was the first U.S. ambassador in Damascus after relations were restored in 1974.

State Department officials said Mr. Murphy would visit Egypt, Jordan and other states, in addition to Israel, Lebanon and Syria.

They said he would explore the possibility of persuading King Hussein of Jordan to enter into direct talks with Israel, but officials here said that there was little likelihood of any significant progress for some time.

They said the conditions laid down by the king, such as calling an international conference on the Middle East, were unacceptable to Israel. Moreover, they added, the Israelis were too busy with economic problems and with the Lebanese situation to be able to focus on the more difficult questions involved with the West Bank of the Jordan River.

On Monday, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt endorsed King Hussein's formula for a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein said at the end of a visit by the Jordanian ruler to Cairo that it was important to convene an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It also put stress on the UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 calling for recognition of Israel in return for Israel's giving up land captured in the 1967 war.

Mr. Romberg said that the United States did not believe "that such



Richard W. Murphy

an international conference would lead to productive results."

He said the United States favored "what is realistic and feasible, and we continue to think that the most practical course is direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab parties directly concerned, as envisioned in the Camp David framework."

The Mubarak-Hussein communiqué did not say anything about the Camp David agreements of 1978 at which Egypt, Israel and the United States reached agreement on measures that led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of 1979.

U.S. officials said that they understood that the omission from the communiqué was due to King Hussein's inability to accept the Camp David accord.

Mintoff Says Accord With Italy Has Expired

The Associated Press

VALLETTA, Malta — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff has told Parliament that the Malta's neutrality agreement with Italy has expired because a bilateral protocol on financial and economic assistance has run out.

Mr. Mintoff made the statement during a parliamentary debate Tuesday night shortly before the legislature ratified a friendship and cooperation treaty with Libya. Italian officials in Rome confirmed that the protocol on economic cooperation has expired but that they were hoping to settle outstanding issues blocking the renewal of the pact.

Bonn Plans Tax Charge Against Lambsdorff

The Associated Press

BONN — Prosecutors say that tax evasion charges are being prepared against Otto Lambsdorff, the former economics minister of West Germany who already is under indictment for bribery in that country's longest-running political scandal.

Mr. Lambsdorff, 58, will be charged with helping corporations avoid paying taxes on donations to his Free Democratic Party by laundering the funds through other organizations while he was FDP treasurer in North Rhine-Westphalia state from 1968-1977, Johannes Wilhelm, a prosecutor's spokesman, said Tuesday. He refused to name the corporations or the amounts involved.

The Bonn prosecutor's office has asked the West German parliament to lift Mr. Lambsdorff's immunity to prosecution so that the new charges can be filed against him, Mr. Wilhelm said.

The parliament is expected to grant the prosecutor's request before the end of December, party officials in Bonn said Tuesday.

Under West German law, parliament must vote to lift immunity on every separate charge faced by a parliamentarian.

Mr. Lambsdorff denied the allegations and said he found it "a remarkable way of proceeding" that he should be charged with assisting in tax evasion when those who allegedly avoided paying the taxes had not been charged.

He said his attorney had learned Tuesday of the prosecutor's intent to file the charges.

Mr. Wilhelm said the tax evasion allegations against Mr. Lambsdorff had grown out of the investigation of the so-called Flick affair.

For three years, Bonn prosecutors have been investigating whether the giant Flick industrial holding company of Düsseldorf sought to buy influence with the major political parties and top politicians by distributing up to 55.7 million Deutsche marks (\$18 million) from 1969 to 1980.

Mr. Lambsdorff is scheduled to go to trial Jan. 10 on charges that he accepted \$50,000 in bribes from Flick to influence tax decisions that saved the company millions of Deutsche marks in the 1970s.

But another area being investigated is whether Flick and other

companies avoided paying taxes on political donations by making them in untraceable cash or giving them to fake charities that passed them on to the parties.

West German media have said as many as 1,800 such cases of possible tax evasion were being investigated nationwide, but Mr. Lambsdorff would be the first high-ranking politician to be charged.

Until a new law went into effect Jan. 1, most political donations in West Germany were taxed.

The bribery charges were filed against Mr. Lambsdorff last December, after the parliament voted to lift his immunity. Mr. Lambsdorff has bitterly contested the charges, and he did not step down as economics minister until June, when the Bonn court formally indicted him.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, supported Mr. Lambsdorff's decision to stay on, a move for which he was sharply criticized by the opposition in Bonn.

Mr. Lambsdorff will be tried for bribery along with his predecessor in the Economics Ministry, Hans Friderichs, who is charged with accepting 375,000 marks (\$125,000) from Flick, and a former Flick manager, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, who is charged with paying the bribes.

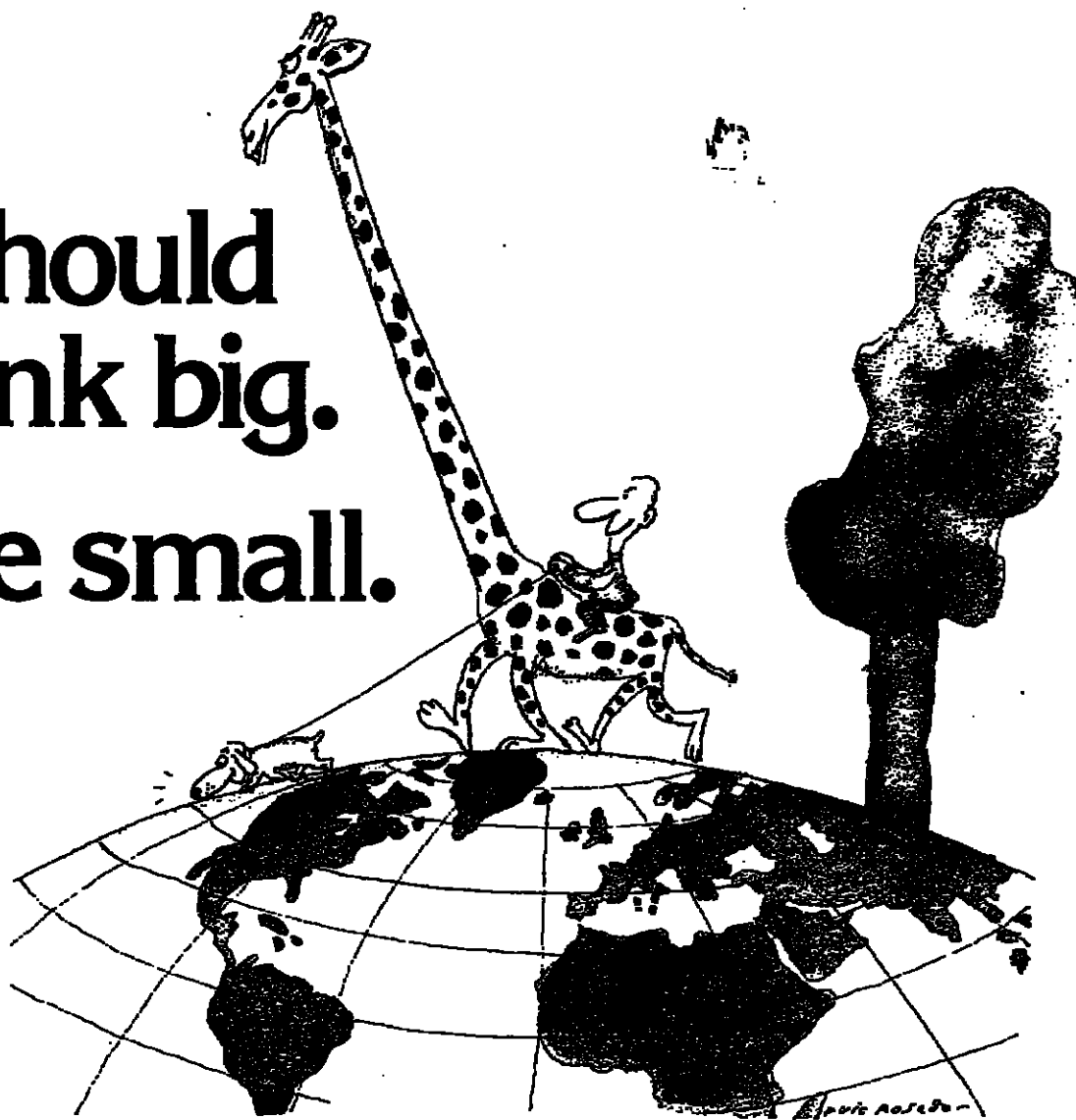
Mr. Lambsdorff said he did not know whether he would be tried for bribery and tax evasion in the same trial.

A count by birth, Mr. Lambsdorff was a leading figure in his party's decision in the autumn of 1982 to abandon its governing coalition with former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, and join forces with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats. The move brought Mr. Kohl to power.

The Global Newspaper



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Thatcher Moves to End Rift With FitzGerald

Reuters

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has moved to patch up a rift with the Irish prime minister, Garret FitzGerald.

Mrs. Thatcher upset Mr. FitzGerald last month when she publicly rejected any Irish role in the future of Northern Ireland. He described her blunt comments as "gratuitously offensive."

However, the two leaders sought to end their differences when they met at a European Community summit over the last two days in Dublin.

Mrs. Thatcher sounded a conciliatory tone at a news conference Tuesday evening, avoiding any comments that might offend her Irish host.

She said that as far as she was concerned, there had never been any rift. Later Mrs. Thatcher told a television interviewer that if relations had gone off the rails "they're back on them now."

She said she looked forward to further talks with Mr. FitzGerald early next year on how to end violence in Northern Ireland and reconcile pro-Irish Protestants with a Catholic minority favoring union with Ireland.

At least 2,400 people have died in political and sectarian strife in the British-ruled north in the last 15 years.

Mrs. Thatcher was asked at the news conference if she saw any role for the Irish government in the future affairs of Northern Ireland — the key recommendation of a Dublin-sponsored forum earlier this year.

Instead of dismissing it abruptly, as she did in the remarks that ruffled the Irish last month, she fended off the question, insisting: "I'm not going to be drawn on that."

Irish officials were clearly pleased. They did not see it as Mrs. Thatcher softening her line on the issue, but rather as an effort not to start the quarrel all over again.

"She seemed determined that it should all be sweetness and light this time," said one official.

Mr. FitzGerald also spoke cautiously about British-Irish links but acknowledged that the public relations side of his previous talks with Mrs. Thatcher went poorly.

Protestant Is Removed

A Protestant politician who advocates burning Catholics was dragged from the Northern Ireland Parliament Tuesday after screaming abuse at the British minister responsible for the province, Reuters reported from Belfast.

George Seawright, a member of the hard-line Protestant Democratic Unionist Party, shouted at the minister, Douglas Hurd: "You are useless. You shouldn't have been sent here."

Last week Mr. Seawright, 33, was fined £100 (\$120) and given a six-month suspended jail sentence for saying that an incinerator should be built to burn Belfast's Catholics.

In another incident he drew a gun to hold off an angry crowd as he hauled down the Irish tricolor flag flying in a republican part of Belfast.

Mr. Seawright ignored orders Tuesday from the speaker of the Parliament to be quiet and was dragged out by a sergeant-at-arms screaming "no surrender."

Mitterrand Seeking a Personal Role

(Continued from Page 1)

as a French daily calls it, runs through the telegram, sent by Mr. Chénou on Nov. 11, the day after the troop withdrawals were supposed to have been completed.

In what Le Monde called "unusually friendly" tones, Mr. Chénou, using the "tu" usual in French between friends, extols their personal relations.

"How many times and from how many cities on four continents have I heard your voice over the phone?" he concluded. "I am indiscreet in writing you officially and personally in Addis, where Mr. Treiki was attending an Organization of African Unity meeting, 'but I did not want to wait until you came back down from the summit of Africa to thank you and assure you of my sincere, faithful friendship.'"

The letter was leaked Tuesday, hours before Mr. Mitterrand announced Mr. Chénou's departure.

French commentators emphasized, however, that despite the leak, the real reason behind the change at the External Relations Ministry is Mr. Mitterrand's desire to, as one put it, "personally pilot France's diplomacy."

Ever since De Gaulle, French heads of state have tended to concentrate more on foreign affairs as their terms advanced. Several, at mid-term, appointed cronies to the top diplomatic job, as Mr. Mitterrand is doing.

Initially, Mr. Chénou was invaluable as a professional diplomat, especially because of his expe-

rience in black Africa, a key zone of French influence, where he was involved as the EC's commissioner for development.

Initially, the two men worked well together. Mr. Chénou's candor — for example, when he commented that the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was a tragedy but also created new political opportunities in the Arab world — often launched trial balloons for Mr. Mitterrand's own views.

But, although the two men saw eye to eye on key issues — closer ties with the United States and efforts to tighten European cooperation — they never became close.

Mr. Chénou sealed his fate, diplomats said, when he vehemently, and unsuccessfully, opposed a

presidential trip last summer to Morocco. The trip, after Libya and Morocco announced plans to merge, actually had been planned for weeks, primarily as a vacation, French officials subsequently disclosed.

Mr. Chénou urged canceling the trip, saying it would raise unfounded political expectations. But, in what was described as an angry conversation, Mr. Mitterrand overrode his objections.

It was the first frivolous act of self-indulgence by Mitterrand, and Chénou was right. But he was not the president, "a diplomat said."

Amid rumors about his departure, Mr. Chénou survived in the job for months, apparently because Mr. Mitterrand was seeking a face-saving way to move him.

U.K. Coal Town Is Bitter

(Continued from Page 1)

manages on \$12 a week. "When my husband comes in, we have dinner," she said. "Not every night — on Sunday we have a dinner."

One brother-in-law has gone back to work here, and others are working in nearby Nottinghamshire, where miners have worked throughout the strike. "My husband's fell out with all them," she said, "and I'm not talking to none of them at the moment."

The pit in Rossington was sunk from 1912 to 1915. Two of the main seams of coal in Yorkshire run below, enough to last for 100 years. Miners often came here after pits elsewhere were closed, and they do not want to have to move again.

The Rossington pit is not marked for closure. Management's insistence on its right to close unprofitable pits — a right the union will not grant — is at the heart of the dispute.

Donald Thornton, a miner who was about to take early retirement

when the strike hit, has been living with his wife and grown son, also a miner, on \$10 a week. The fact that the pit in Rossington is not marked for closure is irrelevant to him.

"The coal board can make any pit they want uneconomic," he said. "For example, in my unit, they're 2,500 yards in. After the first 1,000 yards, they didn't re-equip. The first six months the coal pours off these units, and then production starts dropping and dropping until you're working and getting no results. You only need a few of these, and the accountant comes in and says 'You're on the list.'"

"Imagine living in a pit village where you've bought your home," he said. "There's no way you can sell it — you couldn't give it away. You move away, and the families are all split up. That's more or less what this strike's over — roots. There are some parts of our country where you've got to live there 20 years before you're classified as a local."

WORLD BRIEFS

Thatcher Denounces Greek EC Stand

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Wednesday it would be disgraceful if Greece tried to block the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European community.

Mrs. Thatcher was reporting to Parliament on the results of this week's EC summit in Dublin at which Greece reserved its right to veto enlargement of the trading bloc unless it agreed to provide more cash for poor Mediterranean regions.

"It would be utterly disgraceful if Greece were to use that particular demand to block entry of both Spain and Portugal," she said in a speech to a question. "It would be totally unjust if Greece, who herself is doing very well out of the community, and as a democracy which has known undemocratic days, were to block the entry of other newly established democracies when one of the purposes of their entry is to help and strengthen their democracy," she added.

Halting Space Arms Called Soviet Goal

MOSCOW (UPI) — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, said Wednesday that halting President Ronald Reagan's space weapons program is the most important goal in the new arms talks with Washington that begin Jan. 7.

"Resolving the question of space weapons is now of primary importance," Mr. Chernenko said in a message sent to a conference of doctors against nuclear war. He told the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War that "the leaders of certain states" are pursuing dangerous "nuclear illusions."

The United States has a lead of several years in the high-technology industries that are basic to developing the space weapons program. Soviet concern has grown as tests continue on an American anti-satellite missile, with Washington ignoring requests for a moratorium on its development.

House Unit Calls CIA Manual Illegal

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House Intelligence Committee concluded Wednesday that the Central Intelligence Agency broke the law by producing a guerrilla warfare manual for Nicaraguan rebels, and the agency's director, William J. Casey, admitted to negligence during an appearance before the panel, a member said.

Representative Wyche Fowler Jr., a Georgia Democrat, who attended the meeting, said the panel would issue a report concluding that the CIA violated the Boland amendment, which prohibits spending money to help those trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. He said the report would recommend "specific changes in the management of the agency" in both Washington and Latin America.

In testimony filed with the committee Tuesday, the Center for Constitutional Rights maintained the manual violated U.S. and international statutes and documented what it said were numerous incidents of assassinations, kidnappings, rapes and torture carried out by "contra," or rebel forces.

Taiwan Mine Blast Kills 2, Traps 93

TAIPEI (AP) — An explosion that was believed caused by methane gas ripped through a coal mine near Taipei Wednesday, killing two miners and trapping 93 other people in a tunnel, police said. The explosion was the third major mine accident in Taiwan in six months.

Police said the bodies of two miners were found about 60 feet (18 meters) inside the tunnel seven hours after the explosion. Another miner, who was critically injured, was rescued from the same tunnel.

One miner scrambled to safety moments after the explosion and joined rescue teams trying to reach the other miners believed trapped 1.2 miles (1.9 kilometers) from the mine's entrance, police said. Among those trapped were two mining officials who were checking the mine when the explosion occurred.

Assistance to Poor Nations Is Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Industrialized nations, expected to spend a record \$1 trillion on arms and defense next year, should use some of that money to alleviate poverty, particularly in drought-stricken Africa, A.W. Clausen, the World Bank president, said Wednesday.

"Compared to what nations are spending on military means of maintaining security, it would cost relatively little to expand the opportunities for poor people around the world to raise their standards of living," Mr. Clausen said in the prepared text of a speech to the National Press Club. The total amount projected in arms spending in 1985, he said, "is far more than the total income of the bottom half of humanity."

He said it was in the national security interests of the industrialized nations to aid poorer countries because many of the "flashpoints" of conflict between the East and the West have been in the Third World. The World Bank provides loans to developing countries.

For the Record

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire was sworn in to a third seven-year term of office Wednesday to acclaim by thousands of dancing, drum-beating supporters. (Reuters)

Ethiopian authorities released on Wednesday details of the country's first national census, which showed a population of 42 million or about 10 million people more than previous estimates. (AFP)

Poland's Catholic bishops will meet Thursday to discuss the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a pro-Solidarity priest allegedly killed by government officials, church sources in Warsaw said Tuesday. (Reuters)

The 30th game in the world chess championship between the champion, Anatoli Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, ended Wednesday in a draw, the 25th in the championship. Mr. Karpov leads the series 5-0 and needs one more game for a victory. (UPI)

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U.S. Tax Agency Owes \$630,000 to Expatriates

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government wants to give money to 635 Americans living abroad, but it can't.
The Internal Revenue Service says that it has that number of income tax refund checks, including one for \$43,458 and another for \$20,390, that have been returned as "undeliverable" by postal authorities.
"How anyone could forget that much money and not look into the situation is hard to understand," said an IRS spokesman, Robert J. Kobel. "Fully 145 of the refunds are for more than \$1,000 each."
The refunds mostly are for income taxes paid for the years 1980-1983 and total \$630,000. They are for taxpayers with addresses outside the United States and its possessions and do not include military personnel.
Taxpayers who think the undelivered refund checks may belong to them should write the IRS providing all relevant details. The address is: Foreign Operations District, Internal Revenue Service, 1325 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20225; Attention: FOD-81.
If the IRS determines that a new refund check should be issued, taxpayers can expect at least a two-month wait before the check is in hand.

Salvador Army Suffers Worst Defeat in Months As 45 Die in Ambush

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — The defeat of a Salvadoran Army battalion in a guerrilla ambush over the weekend, in which at least 45 soldiers died, was the military's worst defeat in five months, according to foreign officials and army sources.
The attack came about on recent assertions by U.S. military officials and Salvadoran Army spokesmen that government forces have taken the initiative in the five-year-old guerrilla war here.
The ambush occurred Saturday in the hamlet of El Salto, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of here.
It came a day after rebel leaders had held their second round of peace talks with government representatives at Ayagualo and was the worst military defeat for the army since more than 100 soldiers were killed June 27 during a guerrilla raid on the Cerron Grande dam complex, north of the capital.
According to an army communiqué issued Tuesday by the armed forces spokesman, Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, 45 soldiers were killed, including one officer, and 35 were wounded.
A report of the battle broadcast Tuesday by Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine radio station, said there were 103 army casualties, including 60 killed.
Radio Venceremos claimed that rebel units had taken prisoner 46 soldiers in the Nonualco Battalion and had captured 104 M-16 rifles, six M-60 machine guns, one 90mm recoilless rifle and 14,000 rounds of ammunition.
Colonel Cienfuegos said he could not confirm the rebel claim of prisoners or captured armaments because "we don't have a full picture yet."
But a military observer who visited El Salto with a Salvadoran Army relief column Monday said,

"It was a pretty big battle and there is no question that they got bloodied pretty good."
He said that two full companies of the 350-man battalion had been driven off when they sought to enter the town Saturday to relieve about 25 local civil defense guards.
The two other companies of the battalion apparently were pinned down during the ambush and, the military source said, were unable to radio for help, presumably because the rebels were jamming their transmissions.
The battle lasted close to seven hours, according to Radio Venceremos. Foreign observers with close ties to the army said the armed forces did not begin to send relief forces to El Salto until Sunday morning and these did not arrive in town until Monday, about 36 hours after the battle ended.
Since U.S. officials began several months ago to say that the Salvadoran Army had taken the upper hand in the fighting, the guerrillas have dodged a major government offensive in Morazan province, one of their main strongholds.

D'Aubuisson in Washington
Roberto d'Aubuisson, the leader of El Salvador's rightists, arrived in Washington Tuesday night by more than a dozen American conservative organizations, including Moral Majority, Gun Owners of America and The Washington Times.
At a private dinner, Mr. d'Aubuisson was presented with a plaque expressing appreciation for his "continuing efforts for freedom in the face of Communist aggression which is an inspiration to freedom-loving people everywhere."
Mr. d'Aubuisson, a former Salvadoran Army major who was discharged for plotting coups, has been linked to death-squad murders in El Salvador by a former U.S. ambassador, Robert E. White, and in testimony before Congress.

Nitze Appointed Adviser to Shultz on Arms Control

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday named Ambassador Paul H. Nitze, a veteran arms negotiator, as an adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz for exploratory discussions with the Soviet Union on resuming nuclear arms control negotiations.

In announcing the appointment, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Nitze should not be described as an arms control "czar."
That was a position the administration once considered creating to put one person in charge and to help mediate U.S. strategy disputes between the State Department and the Department of Defense.

The White House said Mr. Shultz had asked President Reagan to name Mr. Nitze as his adviser.
Mr. Nitze, 77, was the chief U.S. negotiator with the Russians in the unsuccessful 1981-83 negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.
Mr. Shultz will meet in Geneva on Jan. 7-8 with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union to discuss an agenda for



Paul H. Nitze

possible resumption of arms talks that broke off a year ago.
Opposed Arms Treaties
Walter Pincus and Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported earlier.
Mr. Nitze, a conservative on defense matters, is the most experienced U.S. negotiator with the Soviet Union now active.

He was the intellectual leader of the opposition that prevented ratification of the 1979 second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

He is nonetheless considered a "problem-solver" because of his authorship of a compromise to end the deadlock in the medium-range missile talks that were broken off a year ago.

The Nitze plan, known as the "walk in the woods" proposal because of the unorthodox locale where he presented it informally to the chief Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kisvinsky, was subsequently rejected in Washington and Moscow.

Officials said they expect Mr. Nitze to have a central negotiating role under the overall supervision of the president and secretary of state.

It is uncertain how far Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko will proceed in their talks, or what the decisions they will make, in structuring future U.S.-Soviet negotiations involving a range of complicated issues, including weapons in space, offensive strategic arms and medium-range weapons in Europe.
President Reagan, in his September meeting with Mr. Gromyko,

suggested that each country name a special envoy to try to break the stalemate of U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations. To date, there has been no response to that proposal, but U.S. officials plan to explore the idea at the Shultz-Gromyko session.

In a related matter, Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said Tuesday that it would be "very difficult" for any U.S. president to get a treaty ratified by the Senate unless concerns over Moscow's past violations of the arms agreements were cleared up.

Mr. Burt also said he agreed that "there should be penalties" for the Soviet Union when the United States determines that there have been violations. But he added, during remarks at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank, that "it is a difficult area to deal with."

The Reagan administration is interested in finding some actions to take following presidential determinations that arms agreements have been violated. Last weekend, the White House sent Congress an interim report on seven cases of violations first mentioned last Jan-

uary. It promised a more complete report in February.

Meanwhile, conservative members of Congress who forced the administration to make the first public report last January continued to pressure the White House on this issue. Republican Senators Stephen D. Symms, of Idaho, and John P. East, of North Carolina, wrote the president that they might not support funds for the MX missile if the president continued to abide by the unratified 1979 SALT-2 treaty.

The two senators, who made a similar threat last fall, accused the government of "appeasing" the Russians.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has begun studying what steps could be taken, short of withdrawing from the agreements, in cases where the United States determines that the Soviet Union has violated the accords, an agency official said Tuesday.

Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, has suggested a contingent fund approved by Congress to finance military programs to counter specific viola-

'Solid Fellow' Takes Grenada's Helm

Blaize Brings Low-Key Style and Stubborn Streak to Office

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — In the more than four and a half years that leftist revolutionaries ran Grenada, little was heard from Herbert A. Blaize, who was sworn in Tuesday as prime minister after his centrist, coalition party swept to victory in the elections Monday.

The 66-year-old lawyer and former civil servant said recently that when the revolutionaries dissolved Parliament, he went home to his district and carried on with his legal practice.

Supporters say it is unfair to expect that as a former head of government in the 1960s and a member of Parliament for 22 years, Mr. Blaize might have tried to get the leftists to live up to their initial promises of holding elections.

"There was nothing he could do," said a middle-class woman

who has known Mr. Blaize for more than 20 years. "People who criticized the revolution were thrown in jail," referring to the revolutionary New Jewel Movement.

Mr. Blaize, who suffers from degenerative arthritis and speaks in a low, soft voice, is one of the most experienced political leaders on the island, with a reputation for honesty, integrity and level-headedness. He was an early favorite of the Reagan administration to lead Grenada after the collapse of its leftist revolutionary government and the subsequent U.S.-led invasion 13 months ago.

One of the gravest concerns of the Reagan administration was that early squabbling among Mr. Blaize and other moderates would divide the voters in Grenada and lead to a return to power of Sir Eric Gairy, the former prime minister whose eccentricities and abuses are said to have inspired the leftist revolution. So the Americans encour-

aged the formation of the coalition New National Party with Mr. Blaize as its leader.

In the election Monday, the party won 14 of the 15 seats in Parliament.

In his first public appearances Tuesday, Mr. Blaize attended a church service with his wife, Venetia, and announced that he was asking President Ronald Reagan and neighboring island leaders to keep their troops in Grenada until the Caribbean island was able to handle its own security. He did not suggest how long that might take.

Many Grenadians say they cannot remember any great accomplishments of Mr. Blaize's five-year tenure as head of government in the 1960s. But they say he went into office with a depleted treasury and left with a surplus.

"He's a good, solid, respectable fellow," said a member of the interim government that handled the affairs of Grenada after the U.S.-led invasion. "He's not flamboyant, but sound. Plodding rather than brilliant."

Asked to state his greatest strength, Mr. Blaize replied, "I have no strength. I'm just an ordinary guy who believes in the Lord and trusts in him for support."

Lusinski, Reagan Hold Talks

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Jaime Lusinski of Venezuela has emphasized to President Ronald Reagan that military force cannot solve the "delicate and complex crisis" of the Central American countries.

Mr. Lusinski, at a welcoming ceremony at the White House Tuesday, said, "We firmly believe that the solution to the existing crisis rests on an effective democratization of the region and the exclusion of external factors, be they continental or extracontinental."

Venezuelan officials said his remarks were intended to cover involvement in Central America of all outside powers, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr. Lusinski later met for 90 minutes with Mr. Reagan and senior officials. There is increased tension between the United States and Venezuela because of U.S. opposition to the Central America peace plan drafted by the Contadora Group, which consists of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama.

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Herald Tribune

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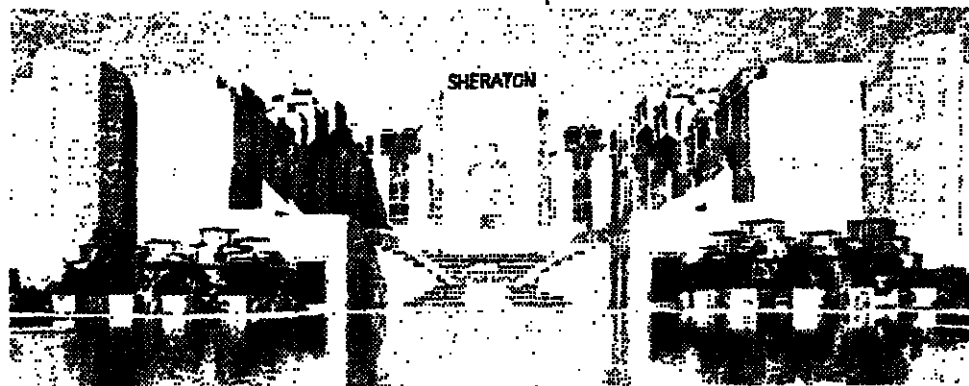
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Duel at Sunset: Key West at Odds Over a Daily Ritual

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

KEY WEST, Florida — In the old days, when Key West was a stepping stone to pre-Castro Cuba, there were gambling dens and clip joints, prostitutes and sailors off on a binge. Ernest Hemingway, in his personal life and in his writing, gave it a tough masculine edge. After World War II, it was a coterie of homosexual writers, in particular Tennessee Williams, the playwright, and the arrival of flower children of the 1960s that encouraged its reputation as a classless subtropical retreat from modern life and mainland mores.

Their personal histories encouraged the 30,000 inhabitants to accept diversity, even in the crowded space of an island less than four miles (6.5 kilometers) long and two miles wide.

But now there is a battle that pits the island's business community against its street vendors and performers.

Key West is the last major island in the Florida Keys, which sweep from the tip of Florida southwest into the Gulf of Mexico. Since the U.S. Navy owns most of the western edge of Key West, the best point at sunset has been the public docks along Mallory Square.

More than a decade ago young people began assembling every evening at the water's edge in Mallory Square, some to smoke marijuana, to play guitars and pound drums as the sun sank below the horizon.

It was a daily social event serving Key West in the way a post office serves a small town, a place to exchange small talk and groom the filaments of community life.

Homemade food, arts and crafts were sold. Soon tourists mingled in the crowds at what became known as the Sunset Celebration, trailed by panhandlers and pass-the-hat performers, but the ritual retained a spontaneous, casual tone.

However, the Key West Port and Transit Authority recently introduced a resolution before the City Commission to ban vending and restrict performers in the square.

The port authority said the measures were needed to ensure safety while the docks were refitted to handle cruise ships.

But many saw that as a smoke-screen by business interests who wanted to eliminate competition.

Businesses replied that it was in everyone's interest to rid the square of panhandlers before cruise passengers begin disembarking for a day of shopping in Key West.

"At every other port there are beggars," Ingrid Nilsen of the Chamber of Commerce's cruise ship committee, told the commission. "We want to present the opposite of that here."

The mimes, jugglers, contortionists and artisans who are regular fixtures in Mallory Square say they are deeply offended by being characterized as "beggars."

"The city doesn't honestly understand that we're an asset," said Will Soto, who calls himself "the last of the long-haired fire jugglers."

Mr. Soto, once an English major at Southern Illinois University, is a director of the Key West Cultural Preservation Society, set up to protect the interests of the Mallory Square contingent.



Will Soto, a juggler, performs for one of the sunset gatherings in Key West, Florida.

A Fear of Urban Taint in Palm Springs

New York Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — For years, this city has been known as the exclusive playground of wealthy, influential sun worshippers and Hollywood stars.

Shielded from the workaday world by the San Jacinto Mountains and miles of scrubby desert, Palm Springs bloomed with golf courses, tennis courts and swimming pools into a refuge for those seasonal visitors and retirees who could afford it.

But progress is knocking at the clubhouse doors, and not everyone in this Coachella Valley community is rushing to answer.

Tourism, the largest industry in Palm Springs, is about to get a big lift from a new convention center, several luxury hotels and the expansion of the main shopping mall.

New housing and retail developments already have attracted a wider range of residents, including a sizable homosexual population that has integrated neatly with long-standing social and business circles.

But many longtime residents fear that the urban taint of Los Angeles, 100 miles (about 160 kilometers) to the northwest, is bringing unwanted big-city changes to their sunny hideaway.

"It seems as if every time I walk around here I see some awful new thing," said Dr. Christopher DeWald as he strolled up Indian Avenue. "It really is a case of 'There goes the neighborhood.'"

The city has struggled to keep its resort aura by dictating anything from the color of paint used on buildings to forbidding the use of the word "motel" on guest lodgings. But "villas," "homesteads" and "lodges," painted in earth tones, abound.

The building of a \$71-million convention center and the addition of 3,000 hotel rooms cannot escape notice. "We like to think of it as the renaissance of Palm Springs," said Michael Fife, director of marketing for the Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Others are less happy about the new plans.

"There was nothing here when we bought this 40 years ago," said Myrtle M. Gross, who owns a small motel on the north end of town. "I don't see why they have to build all those big fancy hotels, but I guess I'll just sit in my rocker and watch the progress until I fall over."

Shopkeepers complain that the shopping mall, which will house the I. Magnin and Saks Fifth Avenue stores, will drive smaller businesses away. "If all these little stores go out of business, the city will lose its

charm," said Mary Aaroe, who owns a silversmith shop.

Over the past few years, bars, discotheques, restaurants, hair salons and other establishments in Palm Springs and nearby cities have been bought or opened by homosexuals, and a condominium complex is nearing completion.

"This is a sophisticated community with excellent hotels and services," said Ron Christenson, president of the Desert Business Association, a homosexual chamber of commerce that boasts 147 members. "The whole area has grown tremendously, and so has the homosexual community." In addition to the businesses, visiting homosexuals have access to two churches, two special-interest magazines and counseling services.

"All you need here are swim trunks and dancing shoes," said Anthony Sudich, who is homosexual, on his first trip to Palm Springs. "Next to this, L.A. and San Francisco are a pit."

In addition to being a tourist spot, Palm Springs has long been a mecca for the aging. The city once harbored a tuberculosis sanitarium, and people suffering from

asthma, arthritis and other diseases have sought relief in the dry desert air and natural mineral baths.

Fred Hardt, owner of a hotel that caters to homosexuals, followed the tradition recently by converting his establishment to a resort for victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

But his plans have polarized local residents, pitting those who fear contagion and adverse publicity against those who feel the patients are like any other group of sick people hoping to find relief.

Dr. David Dassey, of the Riverside County Health Department, commended the project, citing the need for such facilities and assuring the public that the disease is not highly contagious.

"The hotels, this AIDS thing, all this stuff is just appalling," said Leslie Andersen, standing along Palm Canyon Drive at dusk and watching the illuminated palm trees that serve as streetlights fire up for the night. "We come here to get away from it all, and it looks now like it's all coming to us."

Reporter for Newsweek Cites Threats After His Exposé on Computer Buffs

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — A Newsweek reporter says he has been threatened by computer buffs because he wrote a story revealing secrets that they use to infiltrate sophisticated computer security systems.

Richard Sandza, who reports from the magazine's San Francisco bureau, said Tuesday he was concerned about the death threats and has taken precautions to protect himself.

In the Nov. 12 issue of Newsweek, Mr. Sandza reported on the advances made by amateur computer experts intent on manipulat-

ing confidential computer files for their own use. Such computer buffs are called hackers.

He said he has received threats and harassing phone calls and has been told that his credit card numbers, home address and Social Security number have been stolen from the computerized files of TRW, the nation's largest credit operation, and "posted" electronically nationwide along with requests to "mail this guy."

He said he was also on "teletel," which means that the hackers debate his case on an electronic bulletin board.

"I have to take the threats seriously," Mr. Sandza said.

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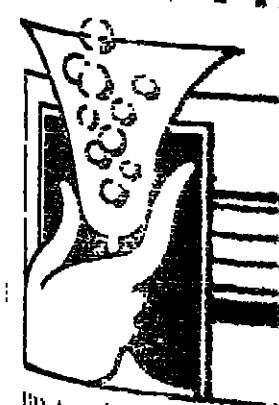
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India Begins Investigating Gas Leak That Killed 1,200

BHOPAL, India — Indian technical experts began an investigation Wednesday to pinpoint blame for a poisonous gas leak in this central Indian city which killed at least 1,200 people and injured thousands.

The United News Of India news agency reported the death toll had risen to 1,250 and one physician, Dr. R. Srivastava, head of Jai Prakash Hospital, said more than 1,400 had died.

Doctors warned on Wednesday that disease could spread from the corpses of thousands of people and animals killed by Monday's poison gas leak at a pesticide plant in what is believed to be one of the world's worst industrial accidents.

Arjun Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state where Bhopal is located, said he could confirm 670 deaths and estimated that



Warren M. Anderson

50,000 residents had been treated for gas exposure. Most suffered chest pains, nausea, red eyes and breathing difficulties, he said.

Indian technical experts began inspecting the plant, owned by the American company, Union Carbide Corp., where the leak occurred. Environmental Minister T.N. Khoshoo said investigators have yet to determine the cause of the leak.

A Union Carbide spokesman in Bombay said his company was negotiating with Indian authorities on compensation to the victims. P.K. Akerkar, the spokesman, said the company would pay compensation.

Vasant Sathe, India's minister of chemicals and fertilizer, said he expected Union Carbide to provide financial compensation to victims and their families according to American legal standards. Negligence victims in India typically receive considerably less in damages and compensation than in the United States.

He also said at a news conference that Union Carbide failed to provide the same safety standards as it would for a U.S. plant. "We knew it was a dangerous industry," he said, "but what could we do when we were not informed about the safety devices in the factory?"

Union Carbide has halted production and shipment of methyl isocyanate, the gas that leaked, in Bhopal and at its plant in West Virginia.

The independent Indian Express newspaper reported Wednesday that the Union Carbide plant had had at least four accidents since December 1981 with one person killed and 30 injured.

The newspaper said a plant operator died after deadly phosgene gas leaked in December 1981. Fifteen persons were affected in a second unspecified accident 15 days later.

Four plant workers were seriously affected when a pipeline burst in October 1982, prompting nearby residents to flee, the newspaper said. And last year, two laborers were stricken after exposure to gas, it reported.

The newspaper said this week's accident could have been averted if the government had heeded warnings about the plant, which began operation in 1980. But it quoted Tarasingh Vidyogi, the state labor minister, as telling the state legislature in 1982: "There is no danger to Bhopal, nor will there be."

S. Mitra, a plant official, said the poisonous gas escaped from a 15-ton tank that had not been tapped since October. So much pressure had built up within the tank that it had "over-passed" a safety filter, he said.

Probe to Take Weeks
Thomas J. Lueck of The New York Times reported earlier from Danbury, Connecticut: Senior executives of the Union Carbide Corp., confronted with the

worst industrial accident in the company's history, said Tuesday that it might take two to three weeks to determine the cause of the poisonous gas leak at their pesticide plant in Bhopal.

"Every effort will be made to mitigate against the deep sorrow of the people of Bhopal," said Warren M. Anderson, Union Carbide's chairman, at a news conference. He said that the company was being "as up front as we can" about the cause of the disaster but that its information so far was sketchy.

Mr. Anderson said he was leaving Wednesday for Bhopal, where he said he would be joined by a team of doctors, safety experts and engineers from Union Carbide. They will try to determine what caused the accident and what appropriate relief measures should be offered by the company to assist the injured and the families of the dead, he said.

"If emergency relief is needed," he said, "we will be there to provide it."

The company said Wednesday that some of the highest-level supervisors at the Bhopal plant, including the plant manager, had been placed under house arrest by Indian police. Company spokes-

men said that the actual number of arrests was unclear.

The disclosure of the arrests contradicted statements made by Union Carbide on Monday, when it said the Bhopal managers had merely been asked to help the police in their investigation. Although no charges have been filed against the managers — all of them employees of the company's Indian subsidiary, Union Carbide India, Ltd. — the arrests appeared to raise serious questions about the conduct of personnel at the pesticide plant.

U.S. Lacks Storage-Tank Rule

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — An official of the Environmental Protection Agency says that there are no regulations in the United States to control underground storage of chemicals such as the leaking tanks that took a high toll of human life in India. Several officials said a similar accident in the United States was not unimaginable.

An official said Tuesday that recent legislation requires the agency to find out how many such tanks

exist, what they contain and what their condition is.

An official said the agency intended to look at the causes of the accident in Bhopal, India, to determine whether the same thing could happen in the United States.

"It can happen here," said Hugh B. Kaufman, an official in the agency's toxic waste division and a critic of its policies. He said the agency was not equipped to monitor plants.

Developing Nations Run Higher Risk Of Industrial Disasters, Expert Says

By Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The deadly gas leak at a pesticide plant in Bhopal, India, could be a harbinger of industrial disasters in developing nations that are ill-equipped to cope with their own rapid development, according to a top expert on foreign environmental issues.

The expert, Lee Talbot, a visiting fellow at the Washington-based World Resources Institute, said Tuesday that such disasters could become increasingly common in industrializing countries that lack the trained workers and government regulators to find and correct hazards in larger and more complex plants.

And death tolls from the resulting accidents could be magnified, he said, because industries in developing nations often are encircled by shantytowns and slums that are bulging with migrants from the countryside.

Mr. Talbot and other said that those factors may help explain the scope of the disasters at Union Carbide's pesticide plant in India, where at least 1,200 people died as a result of Monday's leak, and at an oil storage facility in a Mexico City suburb, where at least 544 persons died after a Nov. 19 explosion.

"The accidents themselves aren't much different from the kinds of accidents you'd anticipate in industrialized countries," Mr. Talbot said. "But the likelihood of their occurring is much greater, and so is the potential damage."

Industrial accidents on the scale

of the Indian and Mexican disasters are exceptionally rare in developed nations, although some narrowly avoided accidents — such as the near-meltdown of Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island nuclear reactor in 1979 — could have been far worse.

The last comparable industrial accident in the developed world occurred in 1947, when a fertilizer ship exploded in Texas City, Texas, killing 361 people.

Despite the heavier concentration of industry in developed countries, experts said, major disasters generally have been averted because both governments and companies have adopted safety precautions and located major industrial sites away from heavily populated areas — measures still unheeded in many Third World nations.

Even the presence of a major multinational company such as Union Carbide in a developing nation cannot ensure adherence to the same sorts of safety standards, an international economist said. Most developing countries, he said, lack the money, skills and willingness to enforce such rules.

"The level of technical expertise among workers in developing countries isn't anywhere as good as in developed countries," said the economist, an expert on multinational corporations in the Third World.

Even when countries have regulations and legislation, said the expert, who asked not to be named, "the level of enforcement is often woefully inadequate. Many devel-

oping countries are still not convinced that environmental safeguards are not overly costly."

Moreover, he said, working conditions in developing countries sometimes make it impossible for companies to impose the same safety standards followed in the United States. "If you have a plant in a country where the workers do not have shoes, it's difficult to make people wear steel-toed safety boots," he said.

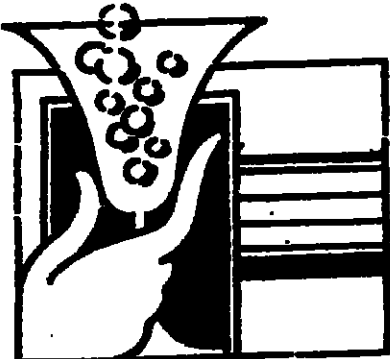
The Bhopal accident, which leaked methyl isocyanate gas, occurred at a site ringed by 12 shantytowns housing peasants. The San Juan Ixhuatpec, Mexico, accident also occurred in a suburban slum populated by newly arrived migrants.

Africa to Get Wheat From American Reserve

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Three hundred thousand metric tons of wheat from federal grain reserves will be sent to Ethiopia and other African nations where drought is causing widespread starvation, the White House said Wednesday.

Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, said President Ronald Reagan was meeting with U.S. officials to discuss other steps to take to relieve suffering in the regions. Release of the wheat is not expected to have an immediate impact because officials say it cannot be converted to edible flour and distributed before spring.

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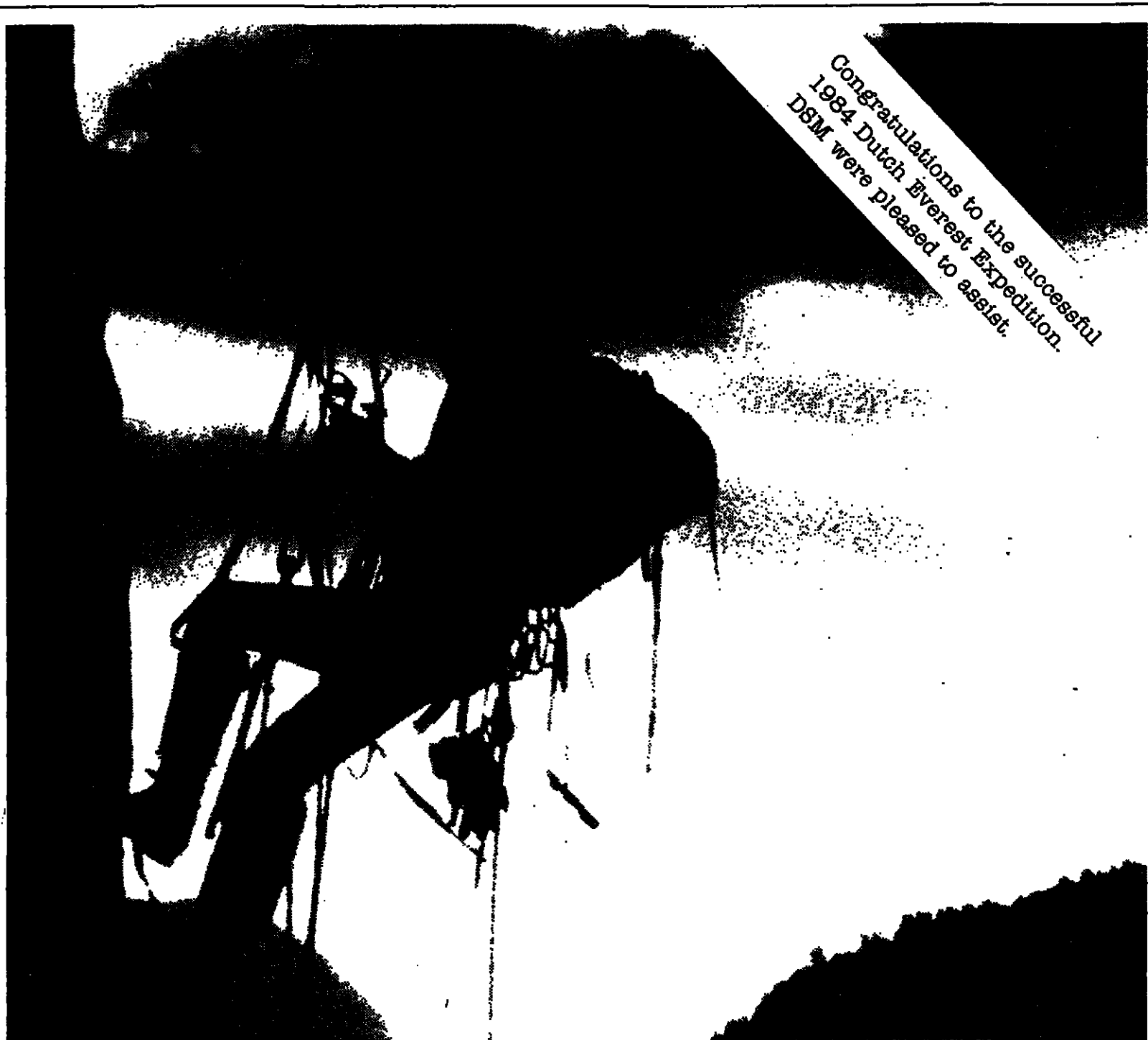
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

What Sort of Britain?

Britain's nine-month-old coal strike has already cost the miners much in lost wages. And the country as a whole is paying dearly, both economically and, above all, in terms of social strife. One issue — raised, among others, in a letter to the editor that appears on this page today — is a dispute about whether state welfare payments should be kept up to spare the families of striking miners from hardship, which shows just how far the welfare state has developed. At bottom, however, lies the issue of what sort of economy the people of Britain want.

The strike may be breaking. Disillusioned by loss of earnings, seduced by pay offered by the employers and possibly distressed by the violent tactics of the extremists that have now culminated in a murder charge, about a third of the work force is back on the job. It can be assumed that if a secret ballot were held today, the strike would have to be called off for lack of support.

Prophecy is rash in a situation that stirs such passion in a normally phlegmatic society. Either side is capable of making a major tactical error; indeed, both have already done so — the miners by soliciting aid from Colonel Qadhafi and the Russians, and the employers by their ham-handed treatment of the moderate supervisory mining staff.

But the British government is not in the no-win situation that Edward Heath experienced in 1974, when the miners struck and there was no spare energy in the world. A coal strike in mid-recession, when energy is plentiful, is not a good bet. We suspect that Margaret Thatcher is going to win. And we believe that it is important on this particular question that she should, so long as all due compassion is shown as pits are closed.

This is not a dispute about miners' wages. It is about whether Britain remains a market

economy. The government intends to close down unprofitable pits progressively, suppressing some 20,000 jobs out of nearly 200,000. It offers separation grants, and it claims that all separations can be achieved by the normal departure of the elderly or by early retirement. But the union leaders insist that no mine should be closed on economic grounds: So long as there is coal to be extracted, it should be hacked out, at whatever cost; where fathers worked, sons should be allowed to continue as a matter of course.

The economics of the dispute are far-reaching. Either Britain observes the principles of comparative advantage — producing things that are cheaper in Britain and giving up those that are not — or it moves into the ranks of the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, where, instead of concentrating on the things you do well, you exploit all resources, however uncompetitive.

Britain can certainly run its economy on East European lines, with import controls to keep cheaper goods out and subsidies to inefficient producers financed by the taxpayer. Whitehall would probably operate a siege economy better than the Russians and the satellites; its performance in World War II was remarkable. But it would not be the same Britain, and there would not be the benefits that its inhabitants expect today.

Living standards would depend increasingly on swapping high-cost exports for low-quality imports — the shoes that leak and the gadgets that don't work. The first thing to go would probably be the ability to pay for holidays abroad. How many Russian coal miners do you see on the Costa Brava?

Would British workers be content with the material standards to which their Eastern comrades are condemned?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

One Standard for Africa

The argument against the protests at the South African Embassy in Washington is getting into gear. Yes, it begins, apartheid in white-ruled South Africa is reprehensible. But in black Africa many terrible things have taken place. Tribal rivalries and politics are impeding food relief, and people are starving to death as a result. How can American blacks who are demonstrating against the South African regime expect to sway the public's moral sensibilities when they, or most of them, have not established their credibility as moral witnesses by protesting against the policies of those black regimes that cause monstrous mass suffering of varying black populations?

Where it is not being made to advance a narrow reactionary agenda or to apologize for apartheid, the argument has a certain effect. Certainly it would be a mistake for sponsors of the new demonstrations to evade it. Otherwise they risk having the cutting moral edge of what they intend to be a lasting and growing political movement — something new in American politics — dulled right at the start.

Some would dismiss the charge of moral arbitrariness with the arguments that apartheid is a unique evil (alone in the world, South Africa has put the apparatus of a modern industrial society in the service of perpetuating organized racism) and that an attempt to inhibit an assault on it is itself morally objectionable. But it is no defense of apartheid to observe that its moral squalor does not depend on being unique in one particular way or

another. And the case against it surely does not weaken by acknowledgment of the fact that other terrible tyrannies exist in the world, including some on the African continent.

It is further argued, in defense of making the assault on apartheid the only such campaign, that choices are often made on a political basis among competing or at least different objects of compassion. For example, there is not much of a lobby in the United States for a state for the Kurds. So why are not blacks entitled to lobby for a policy of their choice in respect to South Africa, without being asked to apply a single standard to black and white African regimes? If they went that way, it is argued, their influence on policy might not then extend much beyond their already limited political weight. But we think the opposite is true: Greater influence could be asserted if blacks and others who support the pressure on South Africa (we are enthusiastically among them) would broaden the moral base of their appeal.

In the past, too few American blacks addressing African issues have been ready to speak out strongly against all injuries done to blacks, whether by blacks or whites. That sort of selectivity should end. A requirement for a single moral standard may be difficult to accept, but it is the essential condition for building a broad-based anti-apartheid coalition that is reasonably safe from the left-right, liberal-conservative wars. Only such a coalition will last and, lasting, make a difference.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Change in El Salvador

For years in El Salvador, an army officer's uniform conferred a blanket of immunity from prosecution for political crimes. Now President José Napoleón Duarte has taken a brave step to tear that blanket away. His decision, announced on Nov. 29, to cashier Lieutenant Isidro López Sibrian without pension demonstrates what he thinks about the officer's involvement in the 1981 killing of two U.S. labor advisers and a Salvadoran peasant leader.

It is an instructive case. Two national guardsmen fired 40 machine gun bullets at Michael Hammer, Mark Perlman and José Rodolfo Viera in a hotel restaurant. Lieutenant López Sibrian, accused of ordering the murder, was released after a pro forma hearing in October 1982. U.S. protests forced a trial, and the lieutenant was acquitted in the face of testimony by the guardsmen that he ordered the killing. The prosecutors were given a year to find more evidence for an appeal. The evidence never materialized, and last week the Supreme Court dismissed the case. It did not

hurt for Roberto d'Aubuisson, the ultra-right hero of the death squads, to say about the lieutenant and another officer named in the plot that "I feel honored to be their friends," and "I know they are good soldiers."

There are good soldiers in El Salvador, but they have been bound by a caste tradition that shields the bad ones. The coward courts have yet to punish a single officer for the political crimes that have claimed thousands of lives in five years. That appalling record gives leftist a plausible argument for refusing to lay down their arms and accept the government's bid to take part in free elections.

One bad soldier has now lost his uniform, without audible dissent from Mr. Duarte's high command. It was a well-timed gesture, coming before the second round of peace talks between the government and the rebels. It sends the right signal to other officers involved in crimes against civilians. A decent peace no longer seems like an impossible prayer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR DEC. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Panama Canal as Hostage
MAGDEBURG, Germany — In the current number of the "Deutsche Rundschau," Vice-Admiral Valois, of the German navy, puts forward a curious view by indicating that it might be possible that England, in case of a conflict with the United States, would hold the Panama Canal as a hostage to prevent the seizure of Canada. "The mastery over the new waterway will undoubtedly belong to the nation which owns the strongest fleet. As it is not to be assumed that America will increase her navy to the size of that of Great Britain, the latter has no anxiety regarding the possession of Canada, for in case of conflict between the two nations England could lay hands on the canal and even if she did not take possession of it could at least close it to all traffic."

1934: The Clarion Calls of Ramadan
TANGIER — With the appearance of the new moon this month, Tangier and all Morocco will enter upon one of the most picturesque and entrancing periods of the year. The first quarter of the moon ushers in the great Mahometan feast of Ramadan, which lasts twenty-eight days. Tangier's ancient and historic ramparts, her "zocos," or marketplaces, her steep, narrow, winding thoroughfares again will resound to the trumpet calls of the muezzin from the minarets of the city's handsome mosques. During Ramadan, his wistful, always musical voice is supplemented by the sounding of trumpets, both small and large. Even over the Moroccan countryside the roll of drums and the clarion tones of the trumpet will break the stillness of the African night.

Arafat Presents an Opportunity

By Helena Cobban

WASHINGTON — Yasser Arafat took an unprecedented risk in holding the Palestine National Council session in Amman last month. By doing so he forced an open split with the pro-Syrian faction of the Palestinian movement. But he also presented the Israeli government with a significant opportunity to move toward a workable Israel-Palestinian accord.

When he decided to convene the PLO's supreme policy-making body in Jordan, Mr. Arafat flouted the wishes of the Syrian government. It was a calculated risk.

He was betting that the relatively moderate approach to the Palestinian problem proposed by King Hussein of Jordan held out more hope of success than Syria's hard-line rhetoric. Equally significantly, he was throwing the weight of his leadership behind the interests of those Palestinians who still live in their ancestral homeland, in the West Bank and Gaza, and backing away from the fractious Palestinian refugee groups in Syria and elsewhere that have traditionally provided his political base.

Until now, PLO politics has been dominated by those Palestinians who, like Mr. Arafat himself, fled in 1948. Those refugees sought primarily to return to homes in Haifa, Jaffa and elsewhere within Israel. In contrast, the residents of the occupied territories are concerned above all to free themselves of Israeli rule — even if that means postponing the larger, hypothetical goal of "liberating all of Palestine."

By Helena Cobban

The PLO seemed to give partial recognition to this more accommodating approach in 1974 when it called for establishing "an independent Palestinian entity" within "any areas liberated from Israeli rule." But even then PLO leaders remained ambivalent. Privately they explained that they expected the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, alongside the state of Israel. The problem was that they still saw their political support coming primarily from Palestinian refugees in Arab countries, and so were unwilling to abandon their public rhetoric about "liberating all of Palestine."

It was a disastrous ambivalence, for it left the PLO unable to react creatively to the political challenges of the post-1973 era.

In particular, the 1.2 million Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza have been left to wait under Israeli rule, with no clear end in sight to the indignities of occupation. Not surprisingly, Palestinian politicians with a strong base in the occupied territories — figures such as the deposed mayors Mohammed Milhem and Falek Kawasmeh — grew increasingly impatient.

Now the arguments of the resident Palestinians appear to have won the day. Simply by convening the National Council in Amman, Mr. Arafat showed himself ready to act against the express wishes of Syria and its Palestinian protégés.

True, the council disappointed some moderates by rejecting King Hussein's suggestion that it modify the PLO's opposition to UN Security Council Resolution 242. But the election of Mr. Milhem and Mr. Kawasmeh to the PLO's executive committee confirmed the council's commitment to furthering the cause of the resident Palestinians.

By these steps Mr. Arafat has incurred a considerable personal and political risk. Syria does not take things lightly, and his own Palestinian constituency is not likely to allow him to continue defying Damascus unless he can show concrete political gains. But he has created a small window of Palestinian opportunity, which Israel and America would do well to explore.

Such an exploration might lead back to the Reagan peace plan of 1982. It might lead to a revival of the autonomy talks envisioned at Camp David. Or it might produce a wholly new avenue to peace.

No one can be sure. But two things do seem certain. First, Israel and the United States must recognize that Mr. Arafat is still the leader who would be best able to deliver a political solution to the Palestinian problem. Second, the only alternative in sight, if some kind of accord is not found within the coming years, is escalation of sectarian fanaticism on both sides.

The writer is author of "The Palestine Liberation Organization: People, Power and Politics." She contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Chancellor Approves Of U.S.-Soviet Huddling

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — After his visit with President Reagan last week, Chancellor Helmut Kohl was asked how he would feel about a Big Two summit at the time of the ceremonies for the 40th anniversary of the allied victory in World War II.

Some of his advisers had reacted nervously to the idea, suggesting that it would line up America and Russia against Germany. But before the translator finished putting the question, Mr. Kohl brushed the objections aside. "No problem," he said, with an expansive wave of his arm.

That confident answer defines one of the hidden assets of Western diplomacy. Mr. Kohl is a German without complexes. Around him the United States can start to build new relations with Russia, the Soviet bloc and the NATO countries — the Europe that comes after postwar Europe.

Personally, to be sure, the West German leader cuts a lesser figure than several of his predecessors. Mr. Kohl lacks the analytic bite of Helmut Schmidt, the moral force of Willy Brandt and the nobility of Konrad Adenauer. He is easygoing in his work habits, and his grasp of details is flawed. A joke in West Germany poses the question: What's the difference between Kohl and Reagan? The answer: Kohl doesn't speak English.

His slack rein has not been without its costs. A bribery scandal has caught the government unawares. Two leading figures have had to resign, and more may follow. The Free

Democrats have been especially hard hit. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will resign as party leader next February. There is talk that the government coalition may fall apart. Mr. Kohl dismisses such talk as a "fable by La Fontaine," a play on the name both of the French storyteller and of a leading radical in the opposition Social Democratic Party. "If elections were held today," Mr. Kohl

Mr. Kohl thinks the emergence of Konstantin Chernenko means a change. He notes all kinds of atmospheric signs.

said, "we would do just as well as we did" in the big win of March 1983.

A chief purpose of the Kohl visit to Washington was to argue for West German inclusion in the 40th anniversary celebrations of the victory in World War II on May 8. Bonn will be playing host to the economic summit of Western democracies from May 2 to 4. Mr. Kohl intends to visit a concentration camp to acknowledge the horrors inflicted "in the name of Germany" on others. But he points out that 65 percent of the people now living in West Germany were not even alive at the time of the surrender. He wants to bury the past.

Easing of tension between America and Russia is the key. Mr. Kohl believes that the moment for accord is propitious. He says that Mr. Reagan is "at the height of his prestige. He has just won re-election. He has enormous support in Europe. Margaret Thatcher supports him. So does François Mitterrand. And the Italian leaders, and the Benelux countries. To say nothing of West Germany."

As to the Russians, Mr. Kohl thinks the emergence of Konstantin Chernenko during the summer means a change. He notes all kinds of atmospheric signs. He credits Mr. Chernenko with the initiative for the meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that is now set for Geneva on Jan. 7. The chancellor has high hopes for that session, and he thinks it is important to nurse the Russians along thereafter.

He says: "The Soviet leaders have psychological difficulties. They need an enemy image to justify the sacrifices imposed on their people. You have to give them time to make accommodations. You don't want to make them eat their words."

He believes that "you can't do anything without Gromyko." But he is leery of going much lower before tying up the principle of accommodation at the highest level. Hence the talk of a Big Two summit in May.

Cancellation of scheduled visits from leaders of the East bloc leads Mr. Kohl to conclude that Big Two dialogue is essential to promote ties with Eastern Europe. He says the East European leaders live "in a walled garden. As long as they stay in the garden they can hold on to local power." So they do not want to break with Moscow. But if it approves, they can go far in cooperation with West Germany and Western Europe.

More cooperation among West Europeans is dear to Mr. Kohl's heart; he expects a step toward political unification among European Community members this summer.

He believes in "raising the nuclear threshold" — the level at which NATO would have to use nuclear weapons in self-defense. He finds it "logical" to develop more conventional forces, and he says a compromise satisfactory to Europeans and Americans will be struck at NATO meetings this month.

Many people, especially in France, say Mr. Kohl glosses over real problems. They say the German quivers with national demons that Mr. Kohl cannot exorcise. But the world has to live with the German soul. At least, with Mr. Kohl in Bonn, moderates in the United States have a genuine ally. The United States can go forward with a policy of Big Two accommodation confident that it will not be sabotaged by West German officials teaming up with American right-wingers. Mr. Kohl, in effect, is the living answer to Euro-scepticism.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



Tax Reform and the Deficit: Reagan Has to Lead

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Explaining the other day why he had approved what amounts to a radical reform of the whole tax system, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said that the more he studied the present tax law, the more he realized that halfway measures would not do. "I decided we had to go for the whole enchilada," he told me.

Tax reform, Secretary Regan has said repeatedly in the past few days, "is an idea whose time has come."

If anyone ever doubted that the madcap, jungle-like structure favors some persons and some corporations over others, the proof can be heard in the anguished cries of opposition to the Treasury's reform proposals.

But the initial euphoria generated among tax-reform backers by the Treasury tax-simplification plan — which would cancel out some of the most egregious tax shelters, and at the same time lower top marginal rates — seems to be fading.

Mr. Regan agrees that "reducing the deficit is the number-one priority. Tax simplification would take a back

seat to that. I think they [Congress] should hit the budget deficit — the first thing that they do — and then get on with tax simplification."

That conclusion is echoed by the new team of Republican big hitters on Capitol Hill, including Senators Bob Dole, the new majority leader, and Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici. The new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Robert Packwood of Oregon, is not a tax reform enthusiast, but he wants to get on with deficit reduction by sizable spending reductions, including cuts in the defense budget.

Meanwhile, President Reagan's corps of political advisers, after successfully conducting a charade all through the election campaign that denied the existence of a serious deficit problem, is also focusing on ways of stemming the flow of red ink, rather than pushing tax reform.

Senator Domenici tipped us off to the real sense of White House priorities when he said recently that

at a strategy session with congressional leaders, when "we turned to tax reform . . . that didn't take too long. That was more or less a bird's-eye view. And then we went right to the budget reduction package."

The present White House goal, as has been reported, is a reduction of about \$100 billion in the deficit in no more than three fiscal years, or a reduction from 4 percent to 2 percent of GNP by a "selective freeze" process that allows growth in service on the debt, Social Security and defense.

But the figures presented by David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, to the Republican leaders also showed that such a freeze would save less than \$20 billion of the required \$100-billion deficit-reduction target.

Where can the balance come from? Almost no one in the administration any longer clings to the phony campaign slogan that Americans can "grow our way out of the deficit."

So logic compels attention to the

need for cuts in spending programs — including the Pentagon demands issued by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. "Weinberger's experience as budget director [under President Nixon] trained him to believe that if he wants \$275 billion, he's got to ask for \$300 [billion], and if he really wants \$300, he's got to ask for \$325," says one of his colleagues.

And logic, of course, brings us back to the tax equation. There is no way of dealing with the deficit problem without a net tax increase — with or without reform — short of wholesale abandonment of government programs that no congressman, Republican or Democrat, favors.

The Republican leadership in the Senate obviously does not want to cross swords with President Reagan on increasing taxes. Mr. Regan has made it such an article of his personal faith that it is difficult for Senator Dole to stake out a different position.

But Mr. Dole and other important members of the Republican establishment on the Hill are obviously thinking in tax increase terms. On television last Sunday Mr. Dole said that if the spending reductions carved out eventually by the White House and Congress do not cut the deficit enough, Congress could pick up some money by closing some of the same tax loopholes pinpointed in the Treasury's tax reform plan.

"I know that might frighten some people, but there are loopholes that can be closed," he said. Of course they can. What Congress must eventually agree on is a tax reform or simplification plan that is not "tax neutral." Tax reform can be more than the vehicle for eliminating the terrible unfairness of the existing system. It could take the shape of "simplifying taxes upward," combining reform with more revenue.

In the real world of practical politics, can this happen? It is a long shot that can pay off only if President Reagan takes the lead.

The Washington Post.

Comparing Notes After the Campaigns

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — To the banks of the Charles once again, to the school that bears John F. Kennedy's name, came the winners and the losers in the presidential campaign. They came to the fourth quadrennial "campaign decision-makers' conference" sponsored by Harvard's Institute of Politics. For most of last weekend they sat around a conference table and re-examined the strategies and tactics they had used in this year's battle for the White House.

As has been the case since these unique meetings started in 1972, there was an extraordinary degree of civility and mutual respect among the 24 managers, pollsters and party officials who had so recently been antagonists. In the perfect democracy of the Kennedy School seminar room, the press secretary to one of the early victors of the Democratic primaries was on a par with the White House assistant whose president carried 49 states.

As usual, the specific comments of the participants are off the record until the edited transcript of the proceedings is published in a book that should be a lively volume. But, also as usual, the journalists in the room were free to write about their impressions and about what we heard in the after-hours sessions, when informal conversations among the temporarily resting political generals again provided some of the most fascinating moments.

I was struck again by the enormous gap between the resources that the two parties bring to presidential campaigning. It is not just money, although the Republicans' advantage in that is significant. At least as important is the inequality in political research — polling — and in political planning.

Time after time, Republicans were stunned to hear from the Democratic operatives that questions they assumed had been matters of major discussion and careful polling by the Democrats had been decided in the dark, as it were.

Walter Mondale's polling and planning were less comprehensive than Ronald Reagan's, of course, because Mr. Reagan had a clear path to re-nomination from the start, while Mr. Mondale had to battle into July for his title as challenger. But in every one of the last four post-election conferences, including those in years when the Republicans were the out-party or had serious nomination fights, the same gap has been apparent.

There is something in the Democrats that makes them resist systematic use of survey research and the discipline of developing detailed strategic plans for targeting and winning the necessary 270 electoral votes. Deep down they are more inclined to rely on their instincts.

No one at this conference entertained the notion that Mr. Reagan's landslide victory was achieved by the superior genius of his managers. On the contrary, the Democrats readily conceded that the power of Mr. Reagan's personality and the relative prosperity of most American families were the basic building blocks of his triumph. The only serious debate was how specific decisions — such as Mr. Mondale's choice of Geraldine Ferraro or his endorsement of a tax hike — added to or subtracted from the margin.

The more interesting argument, mostly offstage, concerned the implications of this election for the

future. Many of the Republicans were sniffing the intoxicating aroma of a possible political realignment that would make them the majority party. The Democrats were mostly skeptical — but scared.

Two points emerged more clearly here than ever before. There was virtual unanimity among these 24 professionals, from the most liberal to the most conservative, that the Republicans can maintain the advantage that Mr. Reagan gained among the growing ranks of younger voters only if they put the economic-opportunity message out front and subordinate their conservative social-issue agenda.

There was a lot of argument about the degree of impatience that the proponents of the anti-abortion and school-prayer amendments will vent on the Republicans if Mr. Reagan fails to deliver them in his second term. But there was no vocal challenge to the view that if Republicans emphasize those issues more than tax cuts and jobs, they will lose their hold on the political future.

On the Democratic side there was a gulf separating the views of those who think that Mr. Mondale was trounced because of personal failings as a candidate and those who believe that the liberal tradition he embodies has become passé.

A few — mainly Mr. Mondale's managers — think that he will be viewed as an important transition figure from the party's historic past to a bright Democratic future.

They see no reason to uproot the Democratic Party to re-examine its basic premises. But more of the Democrats, and almost all the Republicans, believe that fundamental re-examination must precede a Democratic comeback.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A View From Gwent

As a supporter of the miners' strike, and being in charge of the Gwent food center in South Wales, which serves the families of thousands of miners and covers 14 miles, may I point out that in Wales only two coal pits are at work, the others remaining strikebound.

This strike is very important to our miners' families. If we gave in to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, we would be sentencing our families to a lifetime of unemployment.

The Christmas bonus that is being offered is no bonus. It is the holiday pay for 1984 that is owed to miners, and the National Coal Board will not pay it unless we return to work. It is blackmail money. What the miners should be asking is for the interest on that money over nine months.

Our government is reducing benefits to miners' families — another way of forcing men back into work. We have paid in blood for the right

to work, with the Aberfan disaster that killed more than 100 schoolchildren in 1966 and the 1960 explosion that killed 45 miners in Aberllynny. I lost my father and grandfather the same way. I could go on with deaths and numbers of men killed in mining. The right to work belongs to us.

BERYL FURY, Aberllynny, Wales.

Where Are the Liberals?

Like columnist James Reston, I have trouble understanding how Americans can elect a president who speaks in such banalities while emphasizing such trivial issues as prayers in school. Where are those promising liberal leaders of 10 years ago, Charles Percy and Howard Baker? Thank you, Mr. Reston, for calling attention to lost dreams of fairness and fiscal sanity, but you'll have to speak louder. No one seems to hear.

ELIZABETH FISCHER, Almansil, Portugal.

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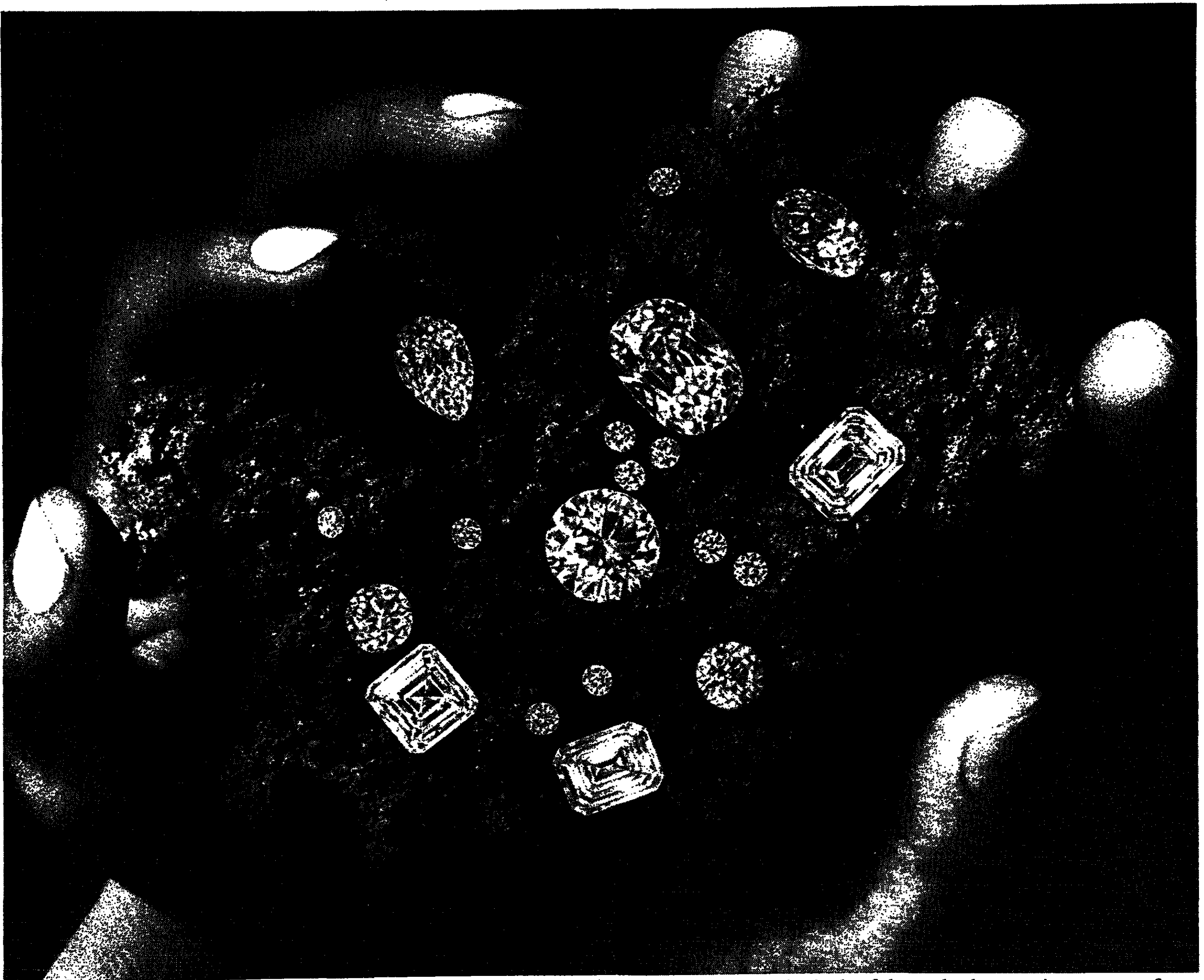
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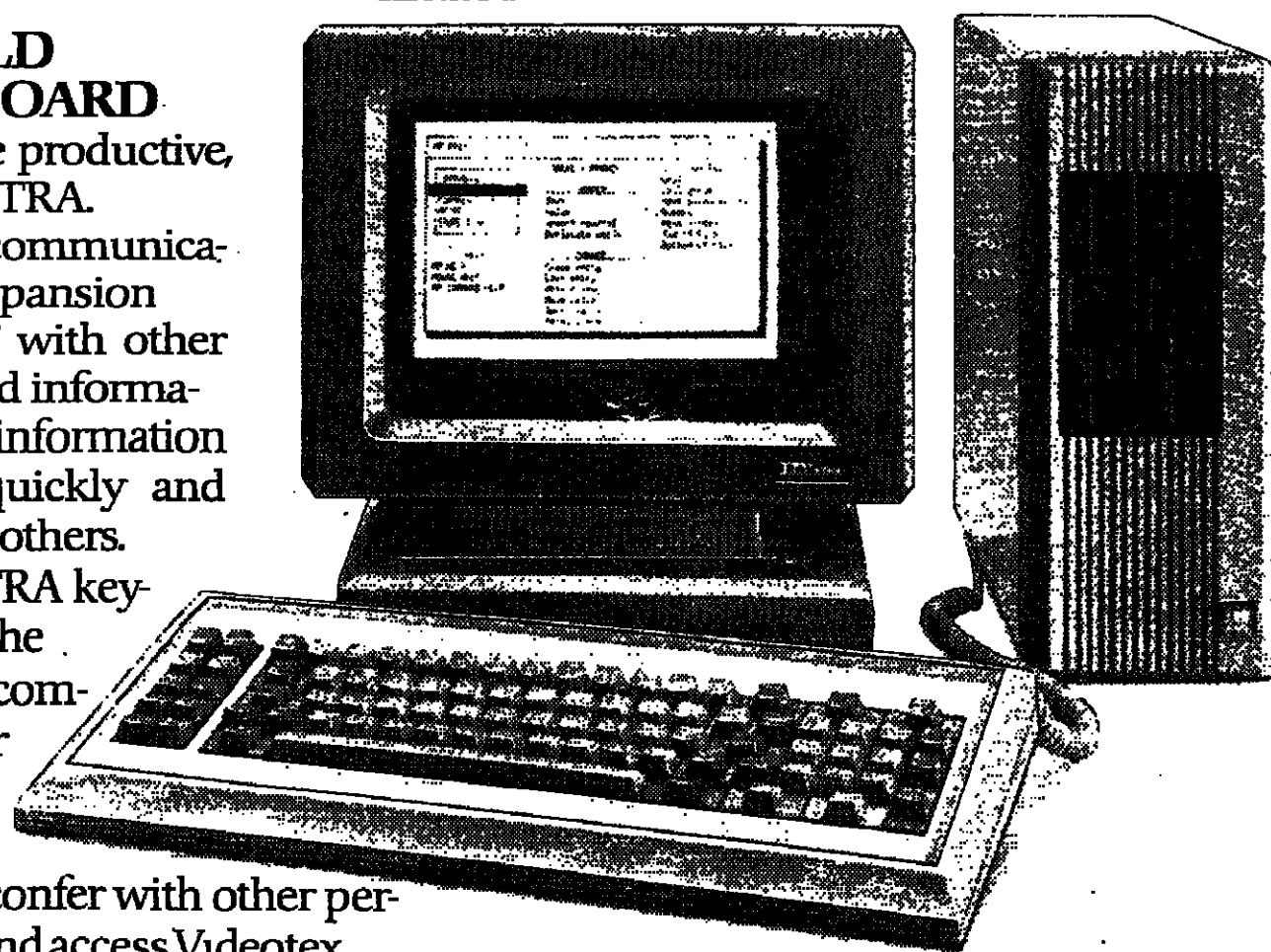
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U.S. Officials Study Successes and Failures of Israel's Counterterrorist Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)
tended to deal with the problem — over the long term — solely with sticks and never with carrots.
"There is no technical military solution to the problem of terrorism; there is only a political solution," says Shlomo Gazit, another former head of Israeli military intelligence and now president of Ben-Gurion University. "You can employ measures that will minimize the threat so that you can go on living."

Israel's counterterrorism strategy has gone through several stages since those days when it was decided to "go outside the fence."

The first period, from 1948 to 1956, might best be described as the era of counterterrorism-through-retaliation. At the time, the basic threat faced by Israel was from bands of Palestinians, some acting on their own, some sponsored by Egypt and Jordan, who infiltrated across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Some of these Palestinian raiders — terrorists in Israeli terminology — tried to wreak havoc on Israeli communities for political reasons, some to steal food or cattle and some just to check on the homes they had left behind in 1948.
"These attacks led to a major morale problem among the border settlements," said Ariel Merari, chairman of the psychology department at Tel Aviv University and one of Israel's top civilian experts on terrorism. "There was great pressure on the government to do something, and it was then that the system of massive retaliation was developed."

The Israeli philosophy at the

FBI Reports Sharp Decline In Terrorism Since 1982

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of terrorist incidents in the United States has declined dramatically from 51 in 1982 and 31 in 1983 to eight in the current year, William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has reported.

The decline was a result of FBI arrests during the past several years of members of terrorist groups, including Armenian, Croatian and Puerto Rican terrorists, Mr. Webster said at a news conference Tuesday. The arrests were partly a result of help from a computer system known as the Terrorism Research and Analytical Center, which analyzes terrorist incidents, finds patterns, traces connections between terrorist groups and assesses their threat, he said.

Mr. Webster said that 20 bombings at abortion clinics around the nation are not counted as terrorist incidents because an organized group has not been identified as being responsible for the bombings. He said that although persons claiming responsibility for the bombings use the name "Army of God," that name may be "a nice name to be used" but may not have anyone behind it.

"I'm trying to hold the line and not call everything terrorism," he said. "We have a lot of activities in civil rights cases that you might want to call terrorism. But bombing a church would be a major civil rights violation."

time was to hold neighboring governments responsible for terrorist actions coming from their territory and to retaliate enough to force them to clamp down. A special Israeli Army unit was formed, known as Unit 101, to make retaliatory strikes into Jordan and the Gaza Strip, then held by Egypt. At least one of these retaliations became highly controversial, involving civilian casualties. The elite unit was led by Ariel Sharon and was nicknamed "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves."

Their tactics were at best partly successful. Psychologically, Mr. Merari said, the raids helped increase morale, but militarily they failed to stop the incursions and, in fact, the retaliation produced only an escalating cycle of violence that finally exploded in the 1956 war. The war choked off cross-border infiltration from Egypt, but by 1964, when the Palestine Liberation Organization was founded, the attacks began afresh — this time mainly from Jordan. In July 1968, the battlefield was expanded to in-

ternational airways when for the first time a jetliner of El Al was hijacked by Palestinians to Algeria.

In the beginning, the Israelis responded to these new threats just as they had in the pre-1956 period. They retaliated against targets in Jordan and later Lebanon, which Israel said were the countries where the terrorist raids originated. In one particularly spectacular retaliation for a Palestinian terrorist attack on an El Al plane in Athens in December 1968, Israeli commandos blew up 13 Middle East Airlines jets at the Beirut airport. The net effect on Palestinian terrorism, however, was nil.

The killing of Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich in 1972 was a turning point in Israeli thinking about counterterrorism. The Israeli public was outraged by the massacre, and it was decided that the only way to fight that kind of terror was with similar terror.

Using everything from selectively addressed letter bombs to exploding cars and telephones to quiet assassinations on the back streets of Europe, agents from the Israeli

secret service, the Mossad, tracked down Palestinian terrorist suspects around the world. The PLO responded in kind.

The most notable successes of this approach were the 1979 murder of Ali Hassan Salamah, the PLO leader suspected of planning the Munich massacre, who was killed with a car bomb in Beirut, and the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport in 1976 in Uganda to free the passengers of a hijacked jet-

IRA Holds Ulster Man It Claims Is Informant

The Associated Press

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland — The Irish Republican Army said it has abducted and is holding a man who it claims is a police informant.

In a statement sent Tuesday to news organizations, the IRA said Paul McGivern, 21, of Londonderry, who was kidnapped Monday from a Roman Catholic neighborhood, had confessed to being a paid police informer.

liner. The biggest failure was in 1973, when an Israeli team in Lillehammer, Norway, killed an Arab waiter whom they mistook for Mr. Salamah.

Since the mid-1970s, the Israeli approach to counterterrorism has been this combination of heavy retaliation, selective assassination and stringent defense.

These are some of the key elements of the Israeli approach:

• Always be on the offensive. "If you are only on the defensive against terrorists, you have already lost," Mr. Gazit said. "You would have to protect every building in your society. You must let the terrorist feel that he, too, is always in danger and that he is not free to plan, train and recruit for attacks against you."

• Whenever possible, do not negotiate with terrorists. While Israel has made many exceptions to this rule, its tendency has been to kill terrorists at all costs, even if it means, as in the March 1978 coastal bus hijacking by Palestinian terrorists, a loss of Israeli civilian life. • Penetrate the opposition, with first-rate informers. To fight terror-

ism in a cost-effective manner, a country must have good intelligence.

• Educate the public. Israeli civilians are extremely attentive to suspicious packages or persons. It is impossible to leave a bag on a busy street corner for more than 60 seconds without someone calling the bomb squad. But where Israel has failed in educating terrorism experts say, is in teaching the public to live with a low level of terrorism. Too often public rage and pressures to react have forced Israeli cabinets to retaliate heavily when a more selective, restrained approach would have been more effective over the long-term. "Retaliation should not become a conditioned reflex," Mr. Yaviv said, "but I am afraid it has been."

• Develop effective anti-terrorist devices and techniques. Israel was the first, for example, to install special, secure entrances at its embassies, to send armed guards on its international flights, to build special doors to protect civilian pilots and to install electronic systems under the wings of El Al planes to deflect surface-to-air missiles.

• Learn to think like a terrorist. Said one Israeli military correspondent: "The terrorist operates by exploiting the weaknesses of his opponents; so to win, you must exploit his. You cannot do that by thinking like the Civil Liberties Union."

Next: The United States develops secret teams to fight terrorists.

Bomb Found in Athens Near British Council

Agence France-Presse

ATHENS — Explosives experts on Wednesday removed a bomb found hidden in a bag outside the British Council garage in central Athens, police said.

It was the latest of several bombs found in the Athens area since Nov. 23. A Greek bomb disposal expert was killed Monday when a bomb found under an Iraqi embassy car. Three more booby-trapped cars were found outside the embassy. Six bombs exploded in Athens and the nearby port of Piraeus on Nov. 23 and Nov. 25.

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Report on POWs Stirs Skepticism

By James Gersenzang

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Defense and a congressman active in the search for American prisoners in Vietnam expressed skepticism Tuesday about a report that some captives had been sighted there as recently as the late 1970s.

But a department spokesman and Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, said they wanted to talk with Robert R. Garwood, a former Marine private, whose account of seeing Americans in Vietnamese prison camps was reported Tuesday.

Eugen Tighe, a retired general and former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, said some of the material offered by Mr. Garwood "corresponded with place names and incidents" that he had been aware of when he worked at the Pentagon.

Mr. Garwood, who was convicted

in 1981 of collaborating with the Vietnamese enemy, has refused to talk with officials about such information, gathered while he lived in Vietnam after all other Americans were said to have left in 1975. The Pentagon lists about 2,500 American servicemen as missing in action in Vietnam.

According to Mr. Garwood's account in the Wall Street Journal, four prison camps held Americans in the late 1970s: facilities at Bat Bat and Yen Bay, northwest of Hanoi; a military complex on Ly Nam De Street in Hanoi; and a warehouse in Gia Lam, a suburb of Hanoi.

The Vietnamese have denied for years that they held any American prisoners after repatriating their captives in 1973, when American troops abandoned their defense of South Vietnam.

But according to Mr. Garwood's account, 70 or more American prisoners were living in the four camps

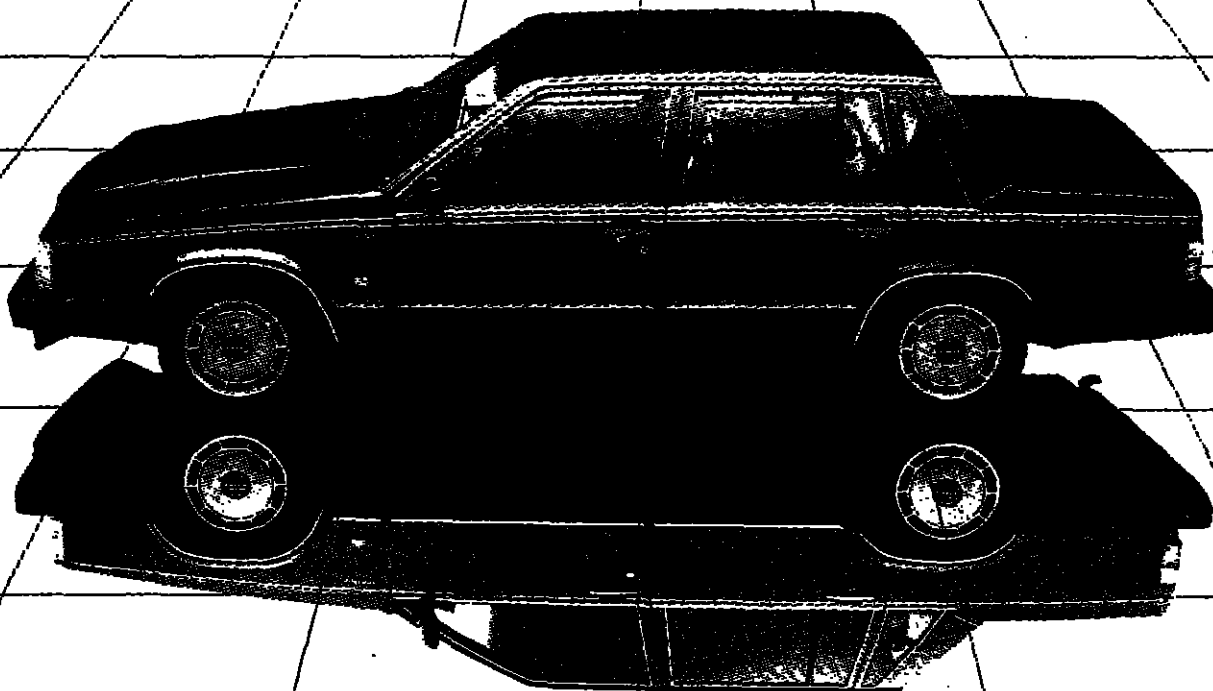
in the late 1970s. He could not be reached for further comment.

Mr. Garwood returned to the United States in 1979, 14 years after disappearing near Danang almost at the end of his scheduled tour of duty. The only former Vietnam prisoner of war tried on charges of collaborating with the enemy, he was reduced to the rank of private and given a dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps.

A Pentagon spokesman said: "There is a great deal of information, none of which is corroborated with other information we have. Most of it is old information" dealing with reports already investigated and found to be without foundation.

Mr. Solarz, chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was skeptical of the report but added, "We have an obligation to run it down and see if there is any merit to it."

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Every day of the week also brings a special column of interest to the business community. **Carl Gewirtz** on **Eurobonds**, **Futures and Options**, **Sherry Buchanan** writing for **The International Manager**, **Ed Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch**, **Technology**, **The Economic Scene** by **Leonard Silk**.

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New Caledonia Warns It Could Be 'New Cuba' In Statement to U.S.

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — The conservative local government of this French overseas territory has appealed to the United States to head "the potential danger of a new Cuba" in the South Pacific because of what it said were moves by the Socialist government in Paris to "abandon" the island to Kanak separatists.

The statement, entitled "An Appeal to the American People," was issued Tuesday by the New Caledonian government that was elected on Nov. 18 in voting boycotted by militant Kanaks. It declared that today a battle for human rights is about to be lost in the territory through indifference, cowardice, forgetfulness and culpable weakness in the face of a handful of terrorists representing but a small minority of the population.

The statement condemned as "illegal" a provisional government proclaimed Saturday by the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, a separatist party of indigenous Melanesians, or Kanaks, that has launched a campaign of violent agitation to turn this French-ruled territory into an independent state called Kanaky.

The statement asked the United States to recognize the newly elected "legal government which France has not yet dared to dissolve but which it is trying to ignore."

The appeal came as a new French high commissioner, Edgar Pisani, arrived Tuesday to draw up

plans for self-determination in the territory amid continuing violence and tension between French settlers and militant Kanaks.

Mr. Pisani held talks with officials of the New Caledonian government, which is allied with the neo-Gaullist opponents of the French Socialist administration of President François Mitterrand.

[On Wednesday, Mr. Pisani said he would open talks with all sides in the dispute provided that order was restored by Dec. 15, Reuters reported from Nouméa.

[Mr. Pisani also said he would try to have an outline agreement available for discussion by Jan. 5. He did not mention possible independence except to refer to France's plan to hold a referendum on independence in 1989.

[In an apparent ultimatum to the militant Kanaks who have erected roadblocks and taken over town halls and other public buildings, Mr. Pisani said that he was putting French forces in the islands on standby to restore law and order.

[Everyone is urged by me personally to back law and order," Mr. Pisani said. "The security forces will receive orders to ensure the security of public buildings, of personal property and freedom of movement."

[There was no immediate indication whether the Kanak militants would comply with the Dec. 15 deadline.]

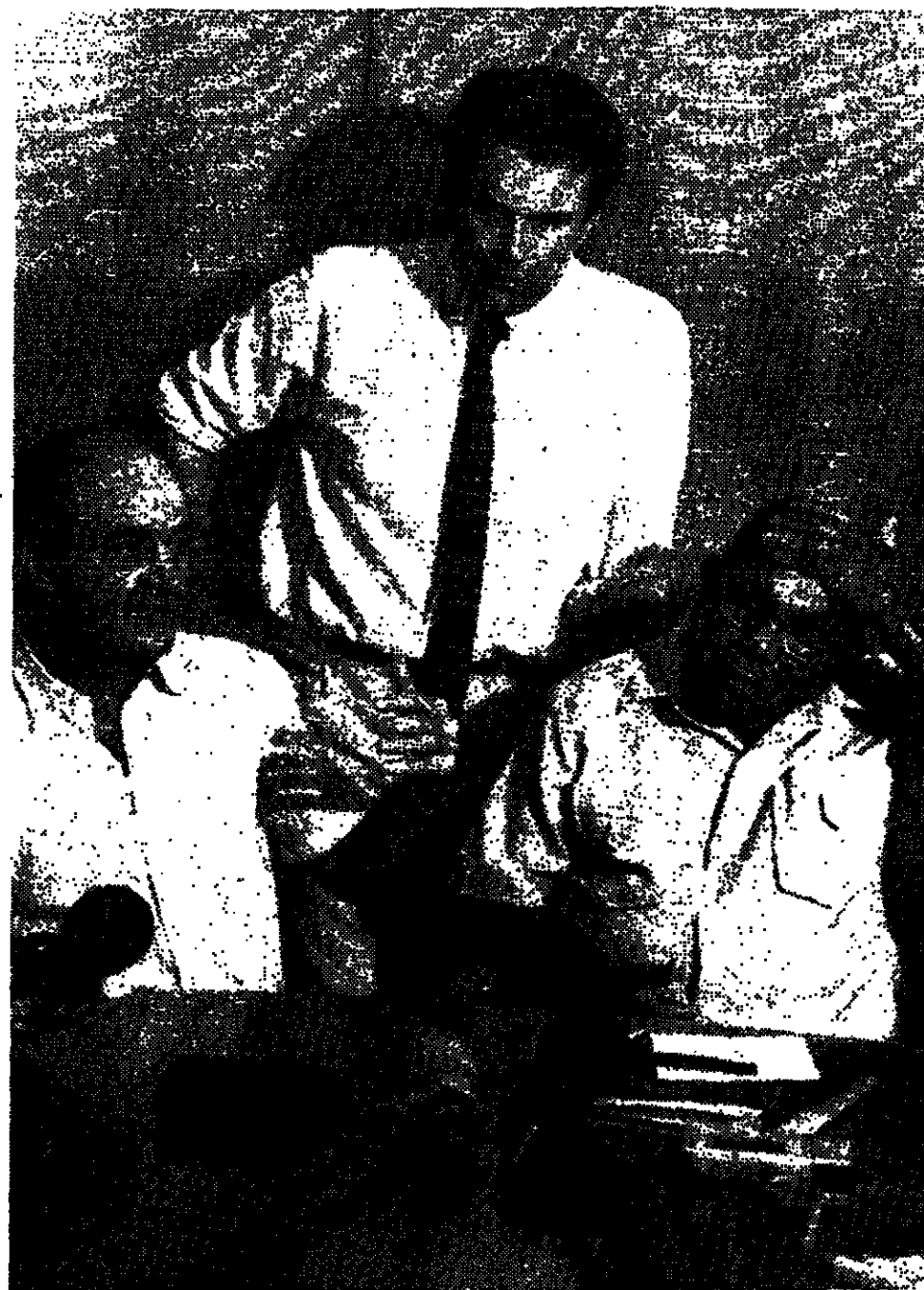
To proponents of independence, the struggle over the future of this Pacific island represents the last gasp of French colonialism, whose shrinking empire is now limited to a few far-flung territories.

To opponents, the struggle is over the wishes of a majority who want to maintain local autonomy but value ties to France. These opponents of independence maintain that the militant Kanaks number only a fraction of the population and have only 300 to 400 lightly armed fighters.

So far, at least one Kanak and one French settler have been killed in shooting incidents and about 10 persons have been wounded on both sides, including three French policemen, authorities said.

"There's no security any more in New Caledonia," said Frank Depierre, a local journalist who was shot in the right arm after turning back from a separatist roadblock. "Anybody can be shot. People are really scared in Nouméa and terrified outside Nouméa."

A companion in the car Mr. Depierre was driving, Maurice David, a local manager for the French UTA airline, was more seriously wounded by gunshots to the stom-



Jacques Godfrain, left, a member of the French National Assembly, spoke at a news conference on Wednesday in Nouméa with a special counselor, Auguste Raybas, and Jacques Lafleur, the leader of the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic party.

ach. To protest the shooting and what they called the failure of French police to maintain security, airport employees on Tuesday staged a brief work stoppage, delaying hundreds of Japanese, Australian and other tourists who have continued to arrive for seaside vacations near Nouméa.

New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 by Captain James Cook, who gave the South Pacific island its name because he said it reminded him of Scotland. It was settled by British and French missionaries and became a French colony in 1853. In World War II, New Caledonia was a base for Allied forces, and it became an overseas territory of France in 1946.

The vice president and spokesman of the government, Yves Magnier, a native-born New Caledonian of French origin, said Mr. Pisani "agreed with us on the urgent need to restore security" in the territory, but offered no details on how to proceed.

Mr. Magnier said he received assurances from Mr. Pisani that Paris was not recognizing or dealing with the provisional government proclaimed by Kanak militants and did not plan to meet separatist leaders until calm was restored.

"We got a little bit of hope," Mr. Magnier said. But he said he was dissatisfied because Mr. Pisani stopped short of "a formal condemnation of the actions of pillag-

ers and terrorists" among the separatists.

He also expressed deep disappointment with the performance of 1,400 French gendarmes now in the territory, of whom 350 are elite anti-riot forces.

Mr. Magnier said a majority of the population of 142,000, consisting of 60,500 Melanesians, 52,000 Europeans and 29,500 people of other races, want to remain French. He pointed to the victory of the anti-independence party, the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic, in the November election with 70 percent of the vote, and said the militant Kanaks boycotted the election only because they were certain to lose.

France Is Said to Delay Reactor Deal With Iraq

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The war between Iran and Iraq has enabled France to postpone the completion of a deal to replace a French-built nuclear research reactor near Baghdad that was destroyed by an Israeli air raid in 1981, according to informed sources here.

French officials also confirmed that Iraq, in an effort to expedite the agreement, has accepted stringent technical conditions set by France, including the use of low-grade uranium to fuel the reactor.

In Washington last week, Tariq Aziz, a deputy prime minister of Iraq who is also that country's foreign minister, said that France and Iraq were "almost finalizing" the replacement of the reactor, which Israel had claimed was being used to make nuclear weapons.

Mr. Aziz, who was in Washington to reopen full diplomatic ties with the United States, has been closely involved in the negotiations on the reactor.

Replacing the reactor is a sensitive issue in France at a time when President François Mitterrand has been attempting to improve relations with Iraq's chief Arab foe, Syria, and is about to receive a visit from Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel.

The Israeli government has warned that any attempt to rebuild the reactor could provoke another bombing raid.

France and Iraq have denied the plant was being used to make nuclear bombs.

Under Mr. Mitterrand, France has been more sympathetic toward Israel than previous governments and has sought to tighten controls on the proliferation of nuclear technology.

The government has been eager, however, to maintain France's political and commercial ties with Iraq, an important commercial partner in the Middle East.

After the Israeli raid, Mr. Mitterrand said that France would help rebuild the plant. But negotiations proceeded slowly, with France setting tough conditions.

Asked about Mr. Aziz's assessment that the negotiations were almost "finalized," a senior French government official said there had been no major development for some months.

He mentioned Iraq's war with Iran as an obstacle to a final agreement.

The official added that Iraq had accepted various conditions, including the use of a low-grade nuclear fuel known as "caramel."

The fuel, which takes the form of small brown squares resembling caramel candy, functions at up to a 10-percent enrichment level, much lower than the 80-percent enriched uranium used in the original reactor.

In Washington, Mr. Aziz said that Iraq was prepared to accept any type of fuel that would make the reactor work.

Another French source said he understood that the technical and political problems had been overcome but that the French government was waiting until the end of the fighting in the Gulf before approving the negotiation of a contract.

"There are two separate phases," he said. "The first is the political negotiation between governments. The second is the commercial negotiations. The first phase may be almost completed, but the second has not even begun yet."

Exocet Sales Are Put at 2,600

United Press International

LONDON — France has sold at least 2,600 Exocet missiles throughout the world, including about 200 to the Middle East, Jane's Defense Weekly said Wednesday.

"Details of the total sales of Exocet remain confidential but the total cannot be less than 2,600 rounds," the magazine estimated.

It estimated that four of the six Gulf Cooperation Council states — Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — had 162 ship-mounted versions of the low-flying missile.

It said one of the Emirates, Abu Dhabi, had an estimated 16 air-launched Exocets of the type used by Argentina against the British Navy in the 1982 Falklands war. Iraq has taken delivery of at least

26 air-launched Exocets, Jane's said, noting that "clearly Iraq has received more missiles" than the numbers disclosed by the manufacturer, Aerospatiale. The other country in the region with Exocets was Libya, which had about 12 air-launched versions, Jane's said.

New Swiss President Elected

Agence France-Press

BERN — Kurt Furgler, 60, a Christian Democrat and the longest-serving member of the governing Federal Council, was elected Wednesday to the Swiss presidency for the third time. He got 177 of 222 votes in Parliament, which each year chooses the president from the seven-minister council in rotation and according to seniority.

Peres Is in Paris For Mideast Talks

The Associated Press

PARIS — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel arrived Tuesday in Paris on a four-day visit aimed at enlisting French support for Israel's position in future Middle East peace talks.

Israeli government sources, who spoke on the condition they not be identified, said Mr. Peres was hoping to persuade France to lead European opinion away from support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and toward promoting Jordan as the key to resolving the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Mr. Peres is scheduled to meet President François Mitterrand on Thursday. It is the first official visit by an Israeli prime minister to France in 20 years.

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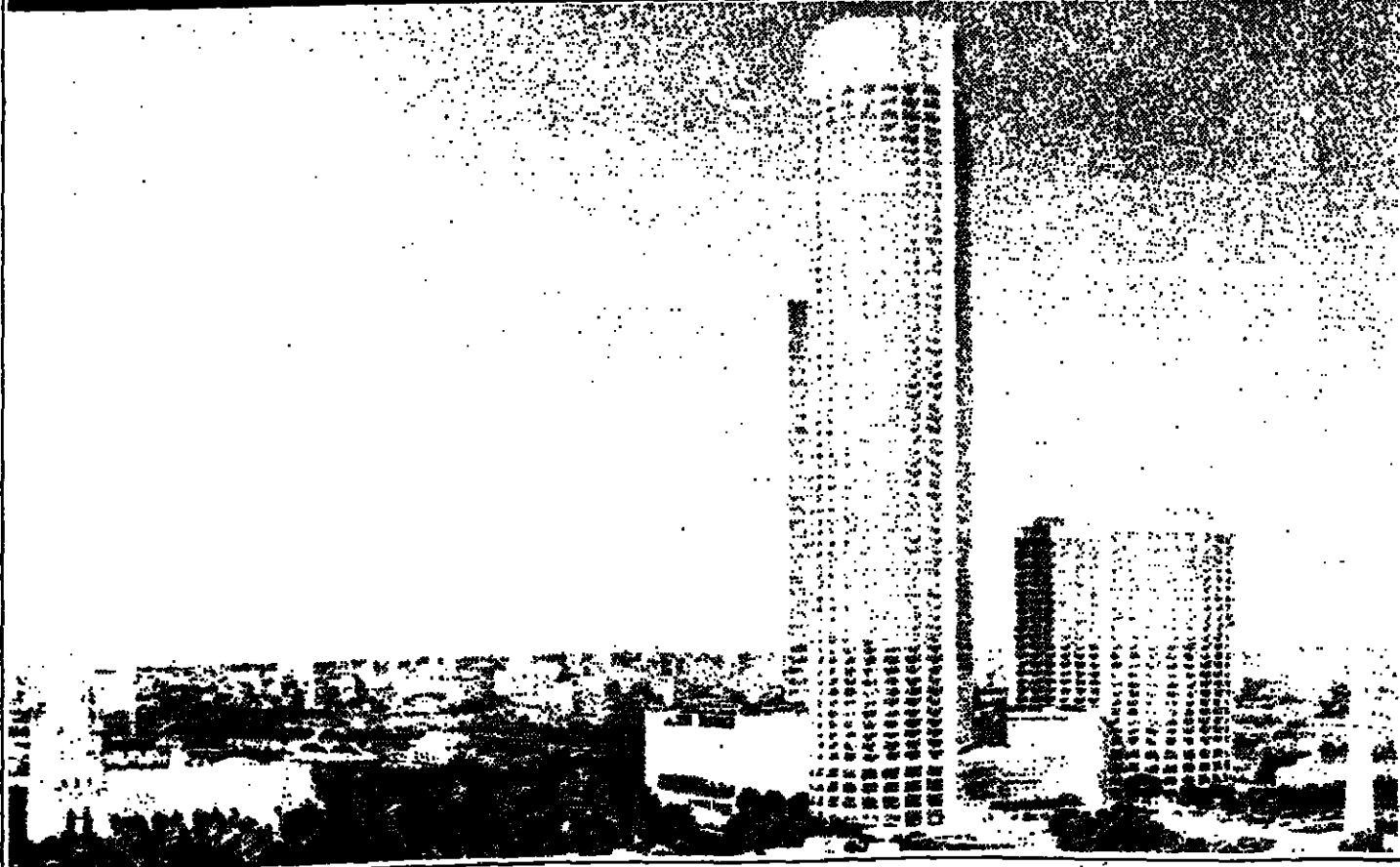
The project (which covers 3 hectares and includes another hotel, the 28-storey twin-core Westin Plaza, a 42-storey office tower, and a 7-storey podium housing the country's largest convention centre and shopping centre) confirms Singapore's continued importance as a Far East business centre.

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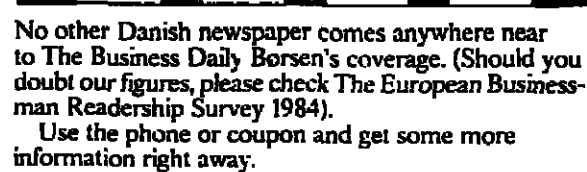
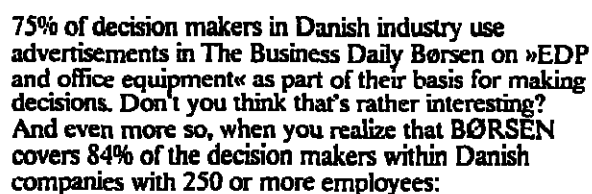
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DB Tardieu

And so in Khorgos, Pravda reported, a vase presented to the outpost by the Kremlin leader is kept with care, along with copies of Mr. Chernenko's books, a photograph and last spring's telegram from the Kremlin marking the post's 60th anniversary.

21 Working Journal

Edward James, 77, a British philanthropist and art collector who was also a godson of King Edward VII of Britain, Sunday in San Remo, Italy.

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SCIENCE

3,400-Year-Old Wreck Richest Ever Found in Mediterranean

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

A BRONZE AGE cargo ship laden with the richest trove of ancient goods ever found beneath the sea — from gold and ivory to glass and copper — has been discovered at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Turkey.

The ship, which apparently sank about 3,400 years ago, is the oldest to be excavated by archaeologists. It sailed before the ancient Greeks fought the Trojan War and at about the time Tutankhamen, or his predecessor, Ikhnaton, was on the throne of Egypt.

The ship's nationality has not been determined but it was carrying pottery from at least three places: Mycenaean Greece, Cyprus and the Syria-Palestine region of the early Phoenicians, or Canaanites.

The wreck came to light when an American archaeologist happened to ask some Turkish sponge divers whether they had seen anything unusual while working underwater in the area. One told of seeing an object resembling a "biscuit with ears."

A quick survey of the site located by the sponge diver confirmed in 1983 that a wreck was there. A full-scale excavation was started this past summer.

"I think I can say without any hesitation this is the most exciting and important shipwreck that's ever been found in the Mediterranean," said George F. Bass, a pioneer in underwater archaeology who is in charge of the excavation. Dr. Bass, who has been excavating ancient shipwrecks for nearly 25 years, described the find this week at a news conference sponsored by the National Geographic Society.

Mr. Bass, a professor of anthropology at Texas A&M University, said that when excavation is complete, perhaps in five years, the find will shed new light on many subjects, from ancient shipbuilding methods to trade patterns in the ancient world.

Professor Bass said the ship, which appeared to be about 65 feet (about 20 meters) long, apparently was heading west, hugging the

rocky Turkish coast, when it went down, perhaps in a storm that blew it onto the rocks. The ship did not capsize but settled, with its cargo intact, on a sloping bottom that ranges from 145 feet to 170 feet (about 44 to 52 meters) deep. The site is less than 75 yards (about 70 meters) off Cape Ulu Burun, near the town of Kas.

The depth probably prevented salvage efforts at the time, Professor Bass speculated. Although it preserved the ship's cargo, it hampers excavation. Because of the pressure, divers can work for only two 20- to 25-minute shifts each day.

The ship's main cargo appears to have been copper. About 150 ingots, totaling about six tons, were found, along with a smaller number of tin ingots. Professor Bass said he believes that the ship had picked up the tin in Syria, a known source of that metal, and sailed west to get the copper from Cyprus, a major copper exporter of that time. It probably was heading for Turkey or Greece, where the raw materials would have been made into various objects.

Copper and tin are alloyed to make bronze, the dominant metal used in the ancient world before the Iron Age began around 1000 B.C.

The ship's presumed age is based on the finding of a Mycenaean pottery cup of a style known to have been made in the 14th century B.C. Historians give the name Mycenaean to Greeks of the Bronze Age. In the Iron Age, they are called simply Greeks. In the same way, Canaanites were the Bronze Age ancestors of the Iron Age Phoenicians.

Along with the metals were almost two dozen ingots of cobalt-blue glass, now the oldest known examples of manufactured glass. The glass ingots are disk-shaped, about seven inches in diameter and two inches thick. Bass said he believes they were destined to be melted down and recast into jewelry or drinking vessels.

Also aboard was a gold goblet, the most intrinsically valuable object found so far, and some gold jewelry. One jewelry piece is in the shape of a bird of prey and may have been part of a necklace, along with the amber and faience beads found nearby.

Divers also recovered an elephant tusk and a hippopotamus tooth, both forms of ivory that were used in ancient times.

The wreck yielded 36 Canaanite amphorae, pottery jars with pointed bottoms, filled with various objects, including glass beads, possible amber beads, an arsenic compound, pitch and several kinds of seeds that were too waterlogged to be identified immediately.

The ship also carried a 5½-foot-tall (about 1.67 meters) storage jar in which archaeologists found stacks of Cypriot bowls and jugs. Divers also recovered a few finished items, including bronze weapons such as daggers, spearheads and a sword.

The heaviest items were eight stone anchors, each weighing between 600 and 800 pounds (about 272 to 362 kilograms). Bass said stone anchors had never been found in an ancient shipwreck.

Although there were no human remains, Bass said there was evidence that the ship carried a Greek of some consequence. Divers found a small personal seal of the sort used to stamp correspondence. It bore Greek markings and, Bass conjectured, may well have belonged to a merchant accompanying his goods.



Bronze Age objects discovered in shipwreck off Turkey.

Fish Change Sex as a Survival Tactic

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When a school of reef fish loses its single male, the largest female begins acting like a male within a few hours and will produce sperm within 10 days. Some other species repeatedly switch back and forth between the production of eggs and of sperm during a single mating. Among deep sea fish that only rarely encounter potential mates, reproduction is often possible only if one changes sex.

Such opportunistic sex changes in fish, once thought to be a rare oddity, are proving far more common than supposed. Conversions from female to male are now known to occur in species belonging to at least 14 families, while conversions from male to female are known in eight families.

Nevertheless, the process by which fish change sex remains a mystery to scientists. "No one has ever come up with an answer" as to how they do it, according to Dr. Klaus D. Kallman of the New York Aquarium, a fish geneticist.

Nevertheless, Dr. N. Robin Liley of the University of British Columbia says the sex of a fish or of a reptile is known to be more susceptible to change than that of a mammal or bird. The sex of a maturing reptile may be determined by environmental temperature, while a school of trout can be made entirely male simply by adding a certain hormone to the water.

Dr. Kallman said a fish's original sex seems to be genetically determined by inherited chromosomes. All of the species that change their sex, he said, have evolved from those whose sex was fixed for life. It is

therefore a capability that evolved, presumably because it made for greater reproductive success.

The initial male-female ratios in many fish populations are unknown, according to Dr. Robert R. Warner of the University of California at Santa Barbara. No sex determinations have been made of the tiny drifting larvae from which such fish develop.

Dr. Robert R. Warner of the University of California at Santa Barbara and Dr. Eric A. Fischer of the University of Washington, assisted by local Kuna Indians, have been studying reef fish mating behavior at the San Blas Field Station of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama.

The process whereby both fish repeatedly switch back and forth between male and female behavior is known as simultaneous hermaphroditism. Fish carry many of the sex hormones found in mammals, although their roles are not identical. They have been converted into males by injecting a variant of the human male hormone.

Dr. Warner sees the switching back and forth as a device to prevent "cheating" by either partner.

It is as though one fish says "I will give you four eggs to fertilize if you, then, will give me four eggs," Dr. Warner said in a recent telephone interview. The fish whose turn it is to release sperm places itself above the other, its body cupped to catch the buoyant eggs. The partner, having only partially discharged its eggs or sperm, is not tempted to wander off in search of another mate. This switching also helps to equalize the energy demand, Warner said, because egg production is more energy-consuming.

A New Earth-Plate Shift Theory

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

ONE of the most basic unanswered questions in earth science is what keeps the great plates of the earth's crust constantly in motion?

An early explanation that remains popular is that plumes of hot, semimolten rock, rising at key locations beneath the ocean floors such as Iceland, split the plates apart.

Now evidence has been gathered to support an alternative "slab pull" hypothesis. This theory proposes that the plates are dragged apart by the sinking of cold, dense slabs of sea floor along zones of frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Such zones would include the Aleutians, Japan and the west coast of South America. The effect would be like that when one end of a towel, laid out on water, becomes so waterlogged that it sinks, dragging the rest of the towel with it.

Support for this concept is reported by two French researchers and based on 15 years of magnetic mapping of the Indian Ocean floor by the research vessels Gallieni and Marion Dufrenoy. Whereas the Atlantic Ocean is being split apart along a single line, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, mapping has shown that, for millions of years, the floor of the Indian Ocean has been spreading away from several such zones that meet near its center.

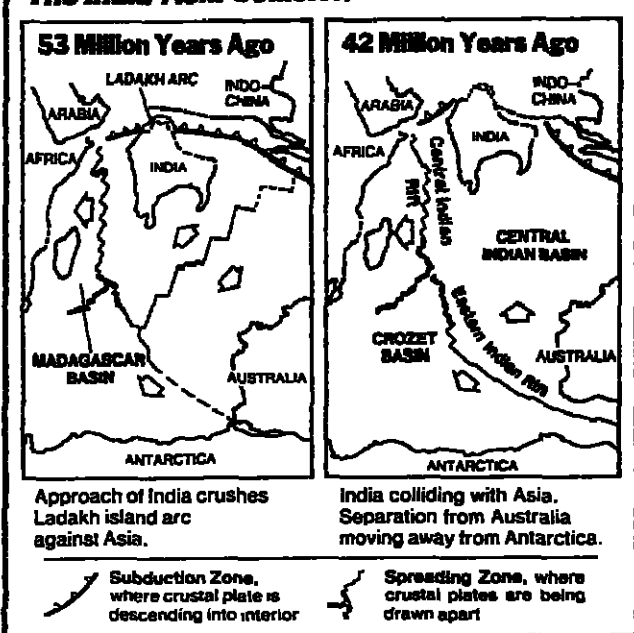
Magnetic imprints on the sea floor can be used as timepieces of such motion and they show that a major, almost worldwide, alteration occurred about 44 million years ago. This is believed to have been when the main land mass of India collided with Asia.

THERE were worldwide changes in the patterns of plate motion. That of the Pacific floor changed direction from northerly to northwesterly. This produced an elbow in the chain of submerged seamounts formed as the Pacific plate moved over a deep-seated volcanic source. More recently this created the Hawaiian Islands.

In the Indian Ocean all activity ceased along a zone of sea-floor extending from Indonesia to the middle of that ocean. This zone had previously marked a gradual separation of India and Australia. When that ceased and those land masses became a single plate, Australia, now mated to north-drifting India, began separating rapidly from Antarctica.

Since the zone of sea floor spreading between Australia and

The India-Asia Collision



Approach of India crushes Ladakh island arc against Asia.

India colliding with Asia. Separation from Australia moving away from Antarctica.

Subduction Zone, where crustal plate is descending into interior.

Spreading Zone, where crustal plates are being drawn apart.

India clearly became extinct in response to the collision, the French conclude that the force acting on the plates did not originate there but where the sea floor was sinking under India, indicating a "slab pull" process.

From their magnetic timetable and other clues, the French scientists conclude that India extended 300 to 600 miles farther north before the collision. During the collision about 1,600 miles of landscape was lost from crushing and from descent of some terrain beneath Asia, accounting for the lofty Tibetan plateau.

The process began about 54 million years ago when an arc of volcanic islands was swept against southern Asia, their remains surviving in the Ladakh region of Kashmir. As India itself approached, it began burrowing under Asia about 50 million years ago.

When this ceased, 44 million years ago, the full effect of collision between continents forced global changes in plate motion.

The authors of the report, which appeared in a recent issue of Nature, were Philippe Patriat and José Achaache of the Institute of the Physics of the Globe in Paris.

■ A Separate California Crust? A new interpretation of southern California's terrain says the region may ride its own "mini-plate" of the Earth's crust, a theory which suggests the Hosgri Fault near the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant is more quake-prone than previously believed, the Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

Eugene D. Humphreys, a geologist at the California Institute of Technology, said, "Part of the problem is we don't know what kind of quakes these faults produce — many little ones or a few big ones."

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Mars: Where Did It Go?

Water on Mars: Where Did It Go?

In 1990 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to use a space shuttle to launch an unmanned spacecraft to orbit Mars for about a year to study its geology and atmosphere. At a meeting of the American Geophysical Union, scientists said they hope the mission will help determine how much water is present as vapor in the Martian atmosphere; how much is trapped in the huge polar icecaps, which mostly contain frozen carbon dioxide; and how much is hidden as permafrost in the upper layers of soil and rock at lower latitudes.

Prehistoric 'Icebox' Found in Maine

WILSON'S MILLS, Maine (AP)—A pile of rocks that archaeologists believe may have served as a man-made cooler for meat 11,000 years ago has been removed from a lake bed for preservation.

A team of archaeologists moved the rocks this week from the shore of Aziscoos Lake in Oxford County . When the region was colder, said Bruce Bourque, an archaeologist for the Maine State Museum, Mr. Bourque said there is no absolute proof that the rock pile was used to store meat, but the rocks and caches still used by Eskimos. He said it is unlikely that the place was a gravesite, since no personal artifacts, such as tools or spearheads, were found.

'Ape-Man' Fossil Discovered in China

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — The discovery in northeast China of an almost complete skeleton of an "ape man" of about 1 million to 200,000 B. C. provides new clues as to how modern man's direct predecessor looked and moved, an archaeologist says.

Peking University archaeologists who found the fossils of *homo erectus* who preceded *homo sapiens* or modern man, say the completeness of the head bones, including the whole skull, cheek bones and teeth, will provide more reliable data for reconstructing the facial features of *homo erectus* for studying brain capacity and for looking into the relationship between tooth wear and age.

In San Diego, California, Jeffrey L. Bada of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography backtracked on his claim a decade ago that the fossil of "Del Mar man" found on a seaside bluff in Del Mar, California in 1939 "was about 48,000 years old, putting humankind in the New World about three times earlier than previously believed. Mr. Bada revised his view after taking part of the fossil to Oxford University for a sophisticated test using an atom smasher. The test in England determined the skull was about 5,400 years old.

Laser Amplifier Increases Power

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Two research teams using a new kind of laser amplifier say they have found a way to boost microwave radiation power 250,000 percent—an achievement they say may eventually lead to a cheap and safe energy source.

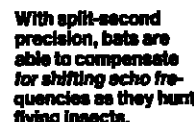
The free-electron laser amplifier used in the joint effort by researchers from the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory promises to be the most powerful and versatile ever made, they said last week.

Teams led by Andrew Sessler and Donald Prosmitz sent a microwave signal through the unique laser amplifier and raised the power level of the microwave pulses from 30,000 watts to more than 80 million watts.

Motion-Sickness Subjects Get a Spin

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Scientists studying why some people are more susceptible than others to motion sickness plan to wedge volunteers into a cylinder nicknamed the "barbecue spit" at Pittsburgh's Eye and Ear Hospital and spin them while electrodes record their eye movements.

Motion sickness — marked by nausea, vomiting and headaches — often strikes people in cars, ships or airplanes. But it also could strike space travelers, and one goal of the study is to find a new way to screen potential astronauts for susceptibility to it, said Conrad Wall, a biomedical engineer who heads the study group.



	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
MetLife	802	16 1/2	15 7/8	16 1/4	+ 3/8
Waste	715	15 1/2	15 1/8	15 1/2	— 1/8
Wang	3317	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/8
AMER	229	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/4	+ 1/8
Pay	1774	9 1/2	9	9 1/4	+ 1/8
Ray	1676	4 1/2	4	4 1/4	+ 1/8
AMER	128	14 1/2	14	14 1/4	+ 1/8
AV Time	1447	3 1/2	3	3 1/4	+ 1/8
Hyatt	1137	2 1/2	2	2 1/4	+ 1/8
AMER	1142	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/4	+ 1/8
East	1027	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/4	+ 1/8

High	Previous Low	Close	Today's P.M.
100	99 1/2	100	100 1/4

[illegible]

NYSE Trading Is Moderate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply lower late Wednesday, with investors disappointed that the latest rally attempt never got off the ground.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 9.61 points to 1,175.46 an hour before the close. Declines led advances 934-529 among the 1,960 issues traded.

The five-hour volume amounted to about 71.6 million shares, compared with 64.8 million in the equivalent period Tuesday.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Analysts said a mood of pessimism had settled in after the stock market failed to follow-through on Tuesday's small advance.

The federal-funds rate, the interest on overnight loans between banks, fell to 8% percent at midmorning. The funds rate started to fall Tuesday from the 9 percent area.

Reports from Washington said the administration is looking a cuts in the nondefense side of the budget for the 1986 fiscal year.

One sour note was a report from Detroit that U.S. auto sales in the last 10 days of November fell 14 percent. Analysts said the figures were affected by strikes against General Motors.

Com

John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette said there was "a feeling of pessimism" after Tuesday's modest gain and the failure to

follow through. He said selling, although "not terribly intense" was persistent, and added that the report of lower auto sales "probably shocked a lot of people and people don't like shocks."

Mr. Burnett said there was a fair chance for an upward move "of some substance" if the stock market gets some favorable news to focus on.

Chester Pado of A.C. Securities, Los Angeles, said complicated tax reform proposals are the main problem for the market.

"There could be dramatic effects on big companies," he said, "and few money managers are willing to stick their necks out" until there's a better idea of which provisions might be enacted.

The Outlook, a publication of Standard &

If the changes were to go through, some companies in those industries would wind up with less cash available for dividend payments or reinvestment in growth and expansion.

A publication of Merrill Lynch said year-end tax selling and worries about corporate profits have stalled the stock market. Adding to the uncertainty stemming from the tax proposals, the publication said, "We think the best the market can do on a near-term basis is a small bounce to the mid-1200 area on the Dow Jones industrial average."

The market advisory said such a bounce could be followed by a new reaction "that might produce a better buying opportunity."

3434	25%	BkNY	1.00	6.8	5	682	32%	31%	32	+
3434	15%	BnkVa	2.04	4.1	9	213	34%	24%	24%	+
3231	14%	BnkAm	1.52	8.7	10	1172	18%	17%	17%	+
5231	0%	BkAm pf	5.21	12.6		365	41%	40%	41%	+
2110	11%	BkAm pf	2.88			59	14%	14%	14%	+
2934	22%	BkARy	2.40	8.8	7	28	27%	27%	27%	+
5534	37%	BkNtR	2.45	4.7	6	608	52%	52%	52%	+
3234	19%	BkTr pf	2.50	10.9		23	23	23	23	+
1234	7½	Banner	.04	4	19	26	10	10	10	+
3234	19	Board	.44	2.3	8	443	19%	19%	19%	+

24%	18	BarnG	.80	1.8	7	100	21%	21	21% + 1
47%	32%	BarnF	1.36	3.4	8	1400	29%	39%	39% + 1
46	32	BarnI	2.5	3.1	3	2x	41%	41	41 + 1
24%	2%	BarnJ	.69	1.4	11	50	10%	10%	10% + 1
12%	5%	BarnK	1.2	1.2	1	1	10%	10%	10% + 1
27%	17%	Boutch	.78	3.0	15	807	26%	25%	25% - 1
24%	11%	BeadTr	.3	2.8	9	3010	12%	17%	17% + 1
25%	16%	BavFin	1.56	1	13	39	24%	24%	24% - 1
28%	18%	BavSig	2.45	0.8	7	71	28%	27%	27% - 1
24%	2%	BavS	.69	1.4	11	50	10%	10%	10% + 1
3%	24%	BeetCa	1.70	5.8	9	1200	29%	29%	29% + 1
65%	45%	BeetPi	3.38	6.1	2	2	55	55 + 1	55 + 1

Year	Age	Gender	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI	95% CI	95% CI
12	204	BeckD	1.20	1.0	13	2537	40%	39%
21	124	BeldH	40	2.5	12	154	15%	14%
30	192	BeilH	56	2.4	11	131	17%	16%
39	175	BeilH	67	2.2	8	125	18%	17%
48	162	BeilH	64	2.0	8	125	18%	17%
57	152	BeilH	72	1.8	7	114	19%	18%
66	142	BeilH	78	1.6	6	103	20%	19%
75	132	BeilH	84	1.4	5	92	21%	20%
84	122	BeilH	89	1.2	4	81	22%	21%
93	112	BeilH	94	1.0	3	70	23%	22%
102	102	BeilH	99	0.8	2	59	24%	23%
111	92	BeilH	104	0.6	1	48	25%	24%
120	82	BeilH	109	0.4	0	37	26%	25%
129	72	BeilH	114	0.2	0	26	27%	26%
138	62	BeilH	119	0.1	0	15	28%	27%
147	52	BeilH	124	0.0	0	4	29%	28%
156	42	BeilH	129	0.0	0	3	30%	29%
165	32	BeilH	134	0.0	0	2	31%	30%
174	22	BeilH	139	0.0	0	1	32%	31%
183	12	BeilH	144	0.0	0	0	33%	32%
192	2	BeilH	149	0.0	0	0	34%	33%
201	0	BeilH	154	0.0	0	0	35%	34%
210	0	BeilH	159	0.0	0	0	36%	35%
219	0	BeilH	164	0.0	0	0	37%	36%
228	0	BeilH	169	0.0	0	0	38%	37%
237	0	BeilH	174	0.0	0	0	39%	38%
246	0	BeilH	179	0.0	0	0	40%	39%
255	0	BeilH	184	0.0	0	0	41%	40%
264	0	BeilH	189	0.0	0	0	42%	41%
273	0	BeilH	194	0.0	0	0	43%	42%
282	0	BeilH	199	0.0	0	0	44%	43%
291	0	BeilH	204	0.0	0	0	45%	44%
300	0	BeilH	209	0.0	0	0	46%	45%
309	0	BeilH	214	0.0	0	0	47%	46%
318	0	BeilH	219	0.0	0	0	48%	47%
327	0	BeilH	224	0.0	0	0	49%	48%
336	0	BeilH	229	0.0	0	0	50%	49%
345	0	BeilH	234	0.0	0	0	51%	50%
354	0	BeilH	239	0.0	0	0	52%	51%
363	0	BeilH	244	0.0	0	0	53%	52%
372	0	BeilH	249	0.0	0	0	54%	53%
381	0	BeilH	254	0.0	0	0	55%	54%
390	0	BeilH	259	0.0	0	0	56%	55%
399	0	BeilH	264	0.0	0	0	57%	56%
408	0	BeilH	269	0.0	0	0	58%	57%
417	0	BeilH	274	0.0	0	0	59%	58%
426	0	BeilH	279	0.0	0	0	60%	59%
435	0	BeilH	284	0.0	0	0	61%	60%
444	0	BeilH	289	0.0	0	0	62%	61%
453	0	BeilH	294	0.0				

3592	23	BerriCo	2.09	6.3	8	102	324	32	32	-	1
3593	30/4	BerriCo	4.30	12.8				34	339	34	+
3594	32	BerriCo	4.50	13.1		3083	349	33	334	+	+
3595	10/4	BerriCo	5.50	15.9		20143	143	143	143	+	+
3596	10/4	BerriCo	2.20	13.2							
3597	8/4	BerriCo	-1.50	3.4		9	343	4	4	4	+
3598	7/4	BerriCo			8	190	129	124	124	124	+
3599	8/4	BerriCo			12	54	4	4	4	4	+
3600	10/4	BerriCo	2.4	1.9	10	961	129	124	124	124	+
3601	15/4	BerriCo	60	42	40	3354	16	158	158	158	+
3602	10/4	BerriCo	2.50	12.9		166	194	194	194	194	+
3603	19/4	BerriCo	2.50	12.9							-
3604	15/4	BerriCo	32	1.1	18	592	394	304	294	294	+
3605	18	BigThr	30	1.7	17	241	204	204	204	204	+

[illegible]

12%	14%	BosE pr	1.44	12.4	2	11%	11%	11%
25%	10%	BosE n	3.66	1.8	730	20%	20%	20%
32%	25%	BrosE i	1.40	5.9	10	53%	27%	27%
50%	40%	BrsE nA	1.40	3.3	14	11%	4%	47%
6	3%	BrL n d			40	23	4	4
6	21%	BrsE P i	1.766	7.3	6	26	24	24

20%	28%	ColPacS	1.40	63	36%	36%	36%	+
20%	14%	ComPE g	.80	20	17%	17%	17%	+
59%	23%	ComR 68c			26	26	26	-
174%	123%	CapCits	.20	11	5	15%	154%	155
44	30%	CapHid	1.48	1.6	10	76	41%	41%
18%	11%	Carling g	.48			11%	11%	11%
36%	24%	Carlisle	1.22	10	245	32%	31	31%
81%	50%	Cornel	2.40	1.0	14	183	80%	81%
31%	13%	CorrFI	3.6	1.9	10	18%	18%	18%
24	18%	CorrE	2.52	18.1	7	583	26%	26%

[illegible]

38%	30%	Control	2.32	6.5	8	290	25%	34%	35%	+1
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22%	16%	Control	1.90 <td>8.1</td> <td>5</td> <td>494</td> <td>21%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>-1</td>	8.1	5	494	21%	21%	21%	-1
24%	16%	Control	2.84	11.7	6	631	24%	24%	24%	+
26%	16%	Control	2.92	13.0	4	624	22%	22%	22%	+
28%	18%	Control	2.14	10.8	8	44	21%	21%	21%	+
17%	14%	Control	1.60	8.9	7	147	16%	16%	16%	+
22%	17%	Control	1.90	8.9	6	82	22%	21%	21%	+
23%	18%	Control	4.12	12.2	8	333	23%	23%	23%	+
15%	14%	Control	1.60	8.9	4	317	9%	9%	9%	-1
15%	14%	Control	4.61	12.7	10	14	1%	1%	1%	-1

17%	10%	CVIFs	1.90	11.4	5	16%	14%	14%	14%
17% <td>7%</td> <td>ContriDi</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>16</td> <td>9</td> <td>8%</td> <td>5%</td>	7%	ContriDi				16	9	8%	5%
9%	7%	ContriTy	2.0	8	5	58	9%	9%	+
25%	18%	ContriLi	240	13.0	8	50	20%	20%	+
23%	15%	ContriSec	40	2.3	11	53	21%	20%	+
27%	20%	ContriSt	2.0	9.0	9	277	22%	22%	+
27%	16%	Chompiin	40	2.1					+
29	19	Chmi pl	1.30	3.2		7	22%	23%	+
36%	40%	Chmi pl	4.80	9.7		17	47%	47%	+
12%	1%	ChomCh	4.8	4.8	10	373	8%	8%	+
12%	1%	viChomC	.50			359	1%	1%	+
11%	3	viChomC				50			+
32%	32%	viChomC	3.25	8.2	5	1165	21%	21%	+
32%	32%	viChomC	3.25	8.2	5	1165	21%	21%	+

4412	3646	Chase pt	5.25	12	14	42	42	43	+
5736	51	Chase pt	6.02	11.9	29	5212	5214	5214	+
1894	1394	Cherokee	4.46	3.5	8	21	1818	1818	+
3798	25	Cherokee	1.48	5.4	11	61	2614	2614	+
3414	3414	Cherry	5.24	7.2	5	5549	3333	3333	+
34	2294	Cherry pt	1.87	5.5	33	33	33	33	+
5814	48	Cherry pt	5.94	12.8	28	33	33	33	+
5646	46	Cherry pt	5.94	11.3	28	33	33	33	+
4914	3114	Cherry	1.14	3.5	16	16	33	33	+
3988	3274	Cherry Pnt	1.92	5.9	10	1441	3336	3336	+
4814	31	Cherry	2.40	7.3	8	2462	3333	3333	+
49	1814	CNIWH			9	86	2614	2614	+
1954	9719	CNIWH			74	1747	17314	17314	+

25%	15%	ChIP	0	31	17	17	17	—
15	74	ChIP	331	3.8	58	49	8%	8%
35%	24%	ChIP	481	1.4	56	34	33%	33%
10%	5	ChIP	21	171	8%	7%	8%	—
13%	10	ChIP	351	10%	10	10	10	—
54%	42	ChIP	12	45	45	45	45	—

26%	15%	Com/Adi	36	22	11	12	16%	16%	16%	+
49%	18%	Com/dre				5	23%	22	23%	+
28%	21%	Com/E	1.00	10.9		4	24%	27%	27%	+
9%	7%	Cw/E w/A					2	9	9	—
16	13	Cw/E pf	1.90	124		16	15%	15%	15%	+
16%	13%	Cw/E pf	2.00	127		4	16	15%	15%	—
82	65	Cw/E pf	8.40	72.0		100	76%	76%	76%	—
65	53%	Cw/E pf	8.36	13.0		402	64%	64%	64%	—
22%	18%	Cw/E pf	2.37	11.2		112	21%	21	21%	+

Year	Country	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	
53%	CWE	10.7	12.0	8	23%	23%	23%	
45%	WWE	8.40	13.9	3	23%	23%	23%	
56	CWE	7.74	13.0	1112%	23%	23%	23%	
23%	16%	ComES	2.32	10.3	3	23%	23%	23%
34%	24%	ComES	1.28	4.5	11	25%	24%	24%
3%	16%	CPayrc	3	2.1	20	23%	23%	23%
21%	21%	ComES	356	2.1	10	23%	23%	23%
46%	29	CPayrc	2	1.4	23	23%	23%	23%
27%	19%	ComAg	14	437	25%	24%	25%	25%
22%	13%	Comair	1	18	7	17%	17%	17%
17%	22%	ComES	250	8.9	11	17%	17%	17%

[illegible]

30	12%	CNP	PHC	4.50	26.2	22	22	22	+1
51%	26	CNP	PHC	4.52	16.1	202	28	28	28
51	25%	CNP	PHD	7.75	26.1	34732	33	34%	34%
51	25%	CNP	PHD	7.75	26.1	34732	33	34%	+2
51	25%	CNP	PHD	7.75	26.1	34732	33	34%	+2
28%	11%	CNP	PHV	4.40	21.0	151	21	17%	21
23%	9%	CNP	PHV	1.60	21.0	253	17%	17	+1
23%	10%	CNP	PHV	1.75	20.7	91	19	18%	18
51	25%	CNP	PHV	3.78	20.7	17122	37	36%	37
23%	11%	CNP	PHR	4.00	20.8	193	19%	18	19%
23%	11%	CNP	PHR	4.00	20.8	193	19%	18	19%
25%	10%	CNP	PHR	3.83	20.7	160	17	15%	15%
17	7%	CNP	PHL	2.20	19.4	42	13	10%	13%
15%	7	CNP	PHL	2.20	19.4	128	11%	10%	11%

20/21	11	7%	ChP prK	4.02	21.0	257	19.0	16%	14%	14%	14%
17%			ChP prK <td>2.42 <td>19.4</td> <td>197 <td>17%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>14%</td> </td></td>	2.42 <td>19.4</td> <td>197 <td>17%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>14%</td> </td>	19.4	197 <td>17%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>14%</td>	17%	12%	16%	12%	14%
36	23%		ChP prK <td>2.60</td> <td>27.7</td> <td>1</td> <td>34</td> <td>20%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>5%</td>	2.60	27.7	1	34	20%	5%	33%	5%
7%		4%	ChP prK <td></td> <td></td> <td>180</td> <td>3%</td> <td>5%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			180	3%	5%			
51%	12	ChP prK <td>2.81</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>118</td> <td>4%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>35%</td> <td></td>	2.81			118	4%	35%	35%	35%	
4%		ChP prK <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1906</td> <td>4%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				1906	4%				
24%		ChP prK <td>1.72</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>9</td> <td>1623</td> <td>21%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>+</td>	1.72	8.0	9	1623	21%	21%	21%	21%	+
48%	24%	ChP prK <td>4.62</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>11</td> <td>6993</td> <td>35%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>+</td>	4.62	1.9	11	6993	35%	35%	35%	35%	+
23%		ChP prK <td>1.00</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>11</td> <td>622</td> <td>24%</td> <td>24%</td> <td>24%</td> <td>24%</td> <td>+</td>	1.00	3.5	11	622	24%	24%	24%	24%	+
5%	11%	ChP prK <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>242</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td></td>				242	1%	1%	1%	1%	
37%	26	ChP prK <td>1.50</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>14</td> <td>274</td> <td>28%</td> <td>28%</td> <td>28%</td> <td>28%</td> <td>-</td>	1.50	5.4	14	274	28%	28%	28%	28%	-
2%		ChP prK <td>1.92</td> <td>9.2</td> <td></td> <td>33</td> <td>32%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>-</td>	1.92	9.2		33	32%	31%	31%	31%	-
2%	10%	ChP prK <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>27</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				27					

17%	12%	Cowp Tr	46	4	24	15%	15%	15%
24%	11%	Cowp	46	2.5	7	11%	15%	15%
23%	13%	Cowp	58	2.5	14	74	16	15%
20%	20%	Cowp of	2.0	12.2	2	20%	20%	20%
22%	16%	Cordua	36	4.3	12	29	17%	17%
14%	16%	Carolin	52	4.5	31	19	11%	11%

(Continued on Page 16)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Deutsche Bank's Profit May Equal '83 Record

By Warren Gerler
International Herald Tribune

DUSSELDORF — Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest commercial bank, reported Wednesday that a strong upturn in its credit and trading businesses has set the bank on course to reach last year's record operating profit, after allowing for provisions.

F. Wilhelm Christians, the managing board spokesman, said that Deutsche Bank's 1984 profit would include marked improvements in trading on its own account. Deutsche Bank did not specify the record operating profit that it posted in 1983.

Mr. Christians also declined to provide figures for 1984 operating profit, as is common among West German banks. But, he said, the figure for the parent bank after 10 months this year was equal to 10/12ths of the full 1983 result. He did not give group profit figures.

Mr. Christians said that 1984 operating profit should enable the bank to achieve its objective of maintaining the record dividend of 12 Deutsche marks (\$3.88) a share, which it paid last year on parent company net profit of 469 million DM.

However, partial operating profit, excluding trading on the bank's own account, was down by 2.7 percent in the first 10 months, to 1.55 billion DM.

Mr. Christians said the bank's interest-rate margin declined only 0.15 points at the end of 10 months, from 3.3 percent late last year.

Wilfried Guth, another spokesman for the managing board, said the chances are good for a "light retreat" in West German capital-

market interest rates, from their current level of just over 7 percent. This would improve the bank's 1985 profit prospects, he said.

However, the bank's shares fell 2.20 DM to close Wednesday at 382.80. The price appeared to reflect the parent bank's partial profit figure, which still lagged behind the year-earlier level, combined with the likelihood that shareholders will not see a dividend increase.

Deutsche Bank, the last of the so-called "big three" banks to report on their 10-month earnings, said it would increase provisions for risks on foreign loans, as did Commerzbank AG and Dresdner Bank AG during the past two weeks.

Discussing foreign loans, Mr. Guth said that a major slowdown of the world economic recovery could "very quickly bring us back to a crisis situation" with the Third-World debt problem.

Both Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank said their 1984 results will approach the record levels achieved last year, with both banks also showing an improvement in partial operating profit since late summer.

But Deutsche Bank clearly outpaced its two smaller competitors in profit performance. Commerzbank reported 10-month partial operating profit down 8.2 percent, to 527.3 million DM from a year earlier and Dresdner Bank said its partial figure was down 7.9 percent, to 648.7 million DM.

Concerning other credit areas, both Mr. Christians and Mr. Guth noted that the domestic construction business has been hit hard by numerous insolvencies and that future lending in the sector, while generally profitable over the past few years, must now be done, in Mr. Guth's words, "very selectively."

Mr. Guth said the banks are not increasing risk provisions on lending to construction companies themselves, but will raise provisions to cover risks in their mortgage business with private customers.

ITT to Raise German Stake

Reuters

FRANKFURT — ITT Corp. will increase investment in its West German subsidiaries by 50 percent to 6.4 billion marks (\$2.13 billion) from 1985 to 1989, the president of ITT Europe Inc., Daniel Weadock, said Wednesday.

Mobil Sets Ban On Advertising, News in Journal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp. has announced that it will withdraw its advertising from The Wall Street Journal, and will refuse to cooperate in the newspaper's efforts to cover Mobil.

Spokesmen for newspapers and other corporations said that news boycotts are usually ineffective because important news would be covered even without a company's cooperation, and could be self-defeating in that the company loses its opportunity to tell its story or correct factual errors.

Mobil said Tuesday that the action came "after five years of problems," but gave no specific reason as to why a boycott was declared now. The action followed a Nov. 16 article in The Journal on Mobil's plan to build an office tower in Chicago with a company that employs a son-in-law of Kew-Forest Warner Jr., Mobil's chairman.

Mobil's action is not unprecedented. In May 1954, General Motors Corp. announced a news and advertising boycott of the Journal following the publication of a photograph of a 1955 Chevrolet sedan before it had been intended for release. GM lifted the boycott a month later, a Journal spokesman said.

Phillips Evaluates Offer by Mesa

The Associated Press

AMARILLO, Texas — Phillips Petroleum Co., the eighth-largest U.S. oil company, Wednesday asked its shareholders to sit tight while it evaluated a \$9.3-billion takeover bid launched by a partnership led by T. Boone Pickens Jr., the president of Mesa Petroleum Co.

Mesa, in partnership with Jack E. Brown and Cyril Wagner Jr. of E. Brown & Brown of Midland, Texas, who are both independent oilmen, said Tuesday that it was seeking control of Phillips.

Analysts said it was likely other bids could emerge, boosting the value of any transaction to more than \$10 billion.

The Mesa Partners group disclosed that it already has acquired 8.8 million shares, or 5.7 percent, of Phillips stock outstanding. It announced an offer of \$60 a share for an additional 15 million shares and said it was seeking financing to buy an additional eight million shares to bring its stake to 20.6 percent.

Mr. Pickens did not disclose how he intended to acquire the remaining stock. But Mesa said the offer was "a step in obtaining control of Phillips and ultimately acquiring all or substantially all of its stock."

Phillips said it has yet to receive formal details concerning the offer. It said its directors would soon send a message to shareholders stating the company's position.

"The company requests shareholders defer making any decision until after that announcement,"

Phillips said in a statement released at its headquarters in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Prior to the announcement of the offer late Tuesday, and on the basis of takeover speculation, Phillips stock jumped \$3.375 to close at \$48 a share, with more than 1.6 million shares changing hands on the New York Stock Exchange.

Phillips stock shot up \$7.75 to \$55.75 a share in early trading Wednesday. Mesa shares also rose, and were up \$1.25 in the first hour to \$21.50 a share.

Mr. Pickens said he was attracted to Phillips because "the appraised value of the company is greater than its market value."

John S. Herold Inc., an analysts firm, said he estimates the value of Phillips assets at \$76.85 a share, including Phillips' recent \$1.7-billion acquisition of Amoco Inc. At

such an appraisal, Phillips would have a value of \$11.9 billion.

Sanford Margoshes, an analyst who follows the oil industry for the New York investment firm of Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc., called the offer "an opening wedge that will probably lead to Phillips being taken over."

Mr. Margoshes said that either the Mesa Partners group would prevail, or Phillips would seek out another suitor. He estimated such a rescue might raise the price to more than \$10 billion.

Mesa had a profit of more than \$500 million earlier this year from its hostile bid for Gulf Corp., in which Wagner & Brown also was a partner. Gulf sought out Chevron Corp. as a suitor, and Chevron wound up paying \$13.3 billion for Gulf in the richest corporate buyout in U.S. history.

RCA, Sony Discussing Marketing Pact

Reuters

TOKYO — RCA Corp. and Sony Corp. are negotiating an agreement under which Sony would market RCA's satellites in Japan, a Sony spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman said that an official of RCA's satellite unit, RCA Astroelectronics, would visit Tokyo next week for further talks on the accord.

Two other U.S. satellite makers,

Hughes Communications Inc. and Ford Aerospace and Communications Inc., recently concluded similar marketing agreements with Japanese companies.

The agreements anticipate passage soon of a law that would open Japan's telecommunications market to private companies.

C. Itoh & Co. has the right to market Hughes satellites in Japan, and Mitsubishi Corp. will market Ford satellites here.

COMPANY NOTES

Blue Bell Inc. of the United States, citing losses in Belgium, said it will close its four plants that make Wrangler jeans in Limburg province.

Dunlop Holdings PLC, the British tire maker, said it has asked for trading in its shares on the London Stock Exchange to be suspended pending further information on its planned capital restructuring. The chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, said last month that the planned changes will result in a substantial dilution of shareholders' interests.

Deere & Co., the U.S. farm-equipment maker, said profit last year totaled \$104.9 million, or \$1.55 a share, up 350 percent from \$23.3 million in the previous year. Sales increased 10 percent to \$4.4 billion. But fourth-quarter profit fell 41 percent to \$38.2 million, or 51 cents a share, despite a 12-percent increase in sales to \$1.2 billion.

Dixons Group PLC, the British photographic and electrical-goods concern, said its £248-million (\$297.6-million) offer for Currys Group PLC is now wholly unconditional following a favorable High

Court ruling dismissing Currys' attempt to block the bid. Dixons had declared the offer unconditional as to acceptances on Nov. 30 prior to the legal action. Dixons has now acquired 52.3 percent of Currys' ordinary share capital and 63 percent of the preference shares.

General Motors Corp. said it plans to reinvest the major portion of its profits on new products and diversification and will not use earnings to buy back part of its own common stock.

International Harvester Canada, a unit of International Harvester Co. of the United States, said its 875 workers ratified a new three-year contract, ending a three-week strike that shut its assembly plant in Chatham, Ontario. The United Auto Workers union members in Canada voted 80 percent in favor of the pact.

Kirin Brewery Co. of Japan said it signed a contract to sell soft-drink-making technology to China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp. and China National Light Industrial Machinery Corp.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. has resumed supplying F-18 fighter jets to the U.S. Navy after redesigning a defective tail section. The Navy suspended acceptance of the aircraft in late July when it discovered that cracks were developing in the tails of about half of the F-18 aircraft.

Mobile Communications Corp. of America heads a partnership that won the cellular mobile telephone franchise for Southern California when the Federal Communications

Commission reversed an administrative law judge's order. On a 3-to-2 vote, the FCC rejected a tentative award made last February to a partnership headed by MCI Communications Corp.

Phillips NV, the Dutch electrical concern, said it won a contract from China valued at more than 100 million guilders (\$28.7 million) for shipments of color television sets, radio recorders and scientific instruments.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

5 December 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on latest prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - yearly; (I) - irregular.

ALMA MANAGEMENT	130.10	ALMA MANAGEMENT	130.10
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. L.M.	90.75	BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. L.M.	90.75
(D) Bank of America	102.00	(D) Bank of America	102.00
(D) Bank of Europe	111.00	(D) Bank of Europe	111.00
(D) Bank of Japan	117.00	(D) Bank of Japan	117.00
(D) Bank of London	117.00	(D) Bank of London	117.00
(D) Bank of Paris	117.00	(D) Bank of Paris	117.00
(D) Bank of Rome	117.00	(D) Bank of Rome	117.00
(D) Bank of Spain	117.00	(D) Bank of Spain	117.00
(D) Bank of Switzerland	117.00	(D) Bank of Switzerland	117.00
(D) Bank of Tokyo	117.00	(D) Bank of Tokyo	117.00
(D) Bank of West Germany	117.00	(D) Bank of West Germany	117.00
(D) Bank of Yugoslavia	117.00	(D) Bank of Yugoslavia	117.00
(D) Bank of Zaire	117.00	(D) Bank of Zaire	117.00
(D) Bank of Zimbabwe	117.00	(D) Bank of Zimbabwe	117.00
(D) Bank of Argentina	117.00	(D) Bank of Argentina	117.00
(D) Bank of Brazil	117.00	(D) Bank of Brazil	117.00
(D) Bank of Chile	117.00	(D) Bank of Chile	117.00
(D) Bank of Colombia	117.00	(D) Bank of Colombia	117.00
(D) Bank of Costa Rica	117.00	(D) Bank of Costa Rica	117.00
(D) Bank of Cuba	117.00	(D) Bank of Cuba	117.00
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(D) Bank of El Salvador	117.00	(D) Bank of El Salvador	117.00
(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00	(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00
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(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00	(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00
(D) Bank of Honduras	117.00	(D) Bank of Honduras	117.00
(D) Bank of Mexico	117.00	(D) Bank of Mexico	117.00
(D) Bank of Nicaragua	117.00	(D) Bank of Nicaragua	117.00
(D) Bank of Panama	117.00	(D) Bank of Panama	117.00
(D) Bank of Peru	117.00	(D) Bank of Peru	117.00
(D) Bank of Puerto Rico	117.00	(D) Bank of Puerto Rico	117.00
(D) Bank of Uruguay	117.00	(D) Bank of Uruguay	117.00
(D) Bank of Venezuela	117.00	(D) Bank of Venezuela	117.00
(D) Bank of Zimbabwe	117.00	(D) Bank of Zimbabwe	117.00
(D) Bank of Argentina	117.00	(D) Bank of Argentina	117.00
(D) Bank of Brazil	117.00	(D) Bank of Brazil	117.00
(D) Bank of Chile	117.00	(D) Bank of Chile	117.00
(D) Bank of Colombia	117.00	(D) Bank of Colombia	117.00
(D) Bank of Costa Rica	117.00	(D) Bank of Costa Rica	117.00
(D) Bank of Cuba	117.00	(D) Bank of Cuba	117.00
(D) Bank of Ecuador	117.00	(D) Bank of Ecuador	117.00
(D) Bank of El Salvador	117.00	(D) Bank of El Salvador	117.00
(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00	(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00
(D) Bank of Honduras	117.00	(D) Bank of Honduras	117.00
(D) Bank of Mexico	117.00	(D) Bank of Mexico	117.00
(D) Bank of Nicaragua	117.00	(D) Bank of Nicaragua	117.00
(D) Bank of Panama	117.00	(D) Bank of Panama	117.00
(D) Bank of Peru	117.00	(D) Bank of Peru	117.00
(D) Bank of Puerto Rico	117.00	(D) Bank of Puerto Rico	117.00
(D) Bank of Uruguay	117.00	(D) Bank of Uruguay	117.00
(D) Bank of Venezuela	117.00	(D) Bank of Venezuela	117.00
(D) Bank of Zimbabwe	117.00	(D) Bank of Zimbabwe	117.00
(D) Bank of Argentina	117.00	(D) Bank of Argentina	117.00
(D) Bank of Brazil	117.00	(D) Bank of Brazil	117.00
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(D) Bank of Costa Rica	117.00	(D) Bank of Costa Rica	117.00
(D) Bank of Cuba	117.00	(D) Bank of Cuba	117.00
(D) Bank of Ecuador	117.00	(D) Bank of Ecuador	117.00
(D) Bank of El Salvador	117.00	(D) Bank of El Salvador	117.00
(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00	(D) Bank of Guatemala	117.00
(D) Bank of Honduras	117.00	(D) Bank of Honduras	117.00
(D) Bank of Mexico	117.00	(D) Bank of Mexico	117.00
(D) Bank of Nicaragua	117.00	(D) Bank of Nicaragua	117.00
(D) Bank of Panama	117.00	(D) Bank of Panama	117.00
(D) Bank of Peru	117.00	(D) Bank of Peru	117.00
(D) Bank of Puerto Rico	117.00	(

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52		Sls.	Close
High	Low					100s	High Low		

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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3325	3326	3327	3328	3329	3330	3331	3332	3333	3334	3335	3336	3337	3338	3339	3340	3341	3342	3343	3344	3345	3346	3347	3348	334
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Dec. 5**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

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N.Z. Voorburgwal 162-170
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In 1982, while the DOW was drooping below 800, one of America's prestigious publications, in mirroring the malaise on Wall Street, mused "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work."

As contrarians, we demurred, chiding their bearishness, predicting: "The DJI will touch 1,000 before hitting 750."

A week later the "Average" rocketed 38 points, ultimately topping 1290; our optimism was sustained. In flouting the behavior of the "Crowd" and their oracles one must emulate the manoeuvres of the "Power Elite", of those who buy into weakness and sell into strength, contradicting the thinking of the "Street."

It is a matter of record that C.G.R. recommended BOEING at \$17, FORD and SEARS at \$18 (before splits); recommendations that at the time appeared heretical. After each stock doubled or tripled, the Crowd became euphoric, chasing every uptick with the zeal of a tax collector turned loose in a Swiss bank vault.

What does the future portend?

In our view, the DJI will escalate over 2,000 as the U.S.A. reverts to the conviction that anyone can attain a rosier life through tenacity, enterprise and sensible thrift; that life's prospects are essentially good, that "penniless ambition" is bankable.

Mankind will enjoy, despite temporary ailments, what Walt Whitman hailed in "Leaves of Grass" as "a" better, fresher, busier sphere."

A contrarian must be selective, there are times when "short selling" is prudent. When APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY were mesmerizing investors at bloated Price-Earning ratios, we urged readers to short the "Quartet" asking: "Is Apple a Lemon at \$ 56?"

Today's quote? APPLE \$ 24.

COLECO collapsed from \$ 50 to \$16, COMMODORE buckled under \$20 from \$ 52, TANDY, which we "hit" at \$ 54, is currently \$ 25.

Our forthcoming letter focuses upon oversold senior stocks that appear to be under massive accumulation, perhaps as a prelude to a corporate "raid" at premium prices. In addition, C.G.R. highlights "special situations" with the dynamics to vault, as did a recent, low-priced, energy stock that catapulted 800% in six months.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:



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Japan Ponders Dividend Tax on Foreign Securities

Reuters

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry will seek authority to impose a 20 percent withholding tax on interest and dividends from foreign securities held by Japanese investors, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a financial daily, reported Wednesday. The newspaper said the ministry would levy the tax, if implemented, on securities firms, which would then presumably pass on the tax cost to their customers.

It said the ministry was considering the tax on the principle that domestic financial instruments are subject to withholding taxes in Japan.

Currently, investors are not required to report interest or dividend payments unless they exceed 30,000 yen (\$121.95) or 50,000 yen a year, respectively. The newspaper said that in the event of such a new tax, Japanese investors with low total income would get refunds after payments of such taxes.

Officials of the ministry's tax bureau could not be reached for comment on the report.

Tax-system changes are approved by the government's Taxation System Council, which is due to conclude its debate for the year ending March 30 about Dec. 20.

U.S. Suit Challenges Firms' Secrecy on Mergers

By Michael A. Hiltzik

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Bruce H. Greenfield followed the merger speculation surrounding Heublein Spirits & Wine Co. two summers ago with particular interest. He owned 400 shares of its stock, and their price was heading up.

Then Heublein punctured the balloon. Prodded on July 14, 1983, by the New York Stock Exchange to account for the suspiciously active trading in its stock that day, the company deflated the merger talk by saying that it was "aware of no reason that would explain" the unusual trading.

Later, Mr. Greenfield was to regret taking Heublein at its word. The Philadelphia businessman sold his shares, priced at \$45.25, on July 27, two days later, Heublein announced that it was being taken over by R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. for \$60 a share.

"It seemed to me I'd been had," Mr. Greenfield says now.

In a federal class-action lawsuit that appears destined to come before the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Greenfield raises the question: Did Heublein lie?

In a recent decision criticized by other federal judges, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled 2-1 on Aug. 29 that Heublein told enough of the truth to be innocent of lying.

Because premature publicity can raise the price of a target company's stock and thus make a takeover more expensive, the parties defer full disclosure for as long as

possible. The resulting corporate disinformation can have costly consequences for stockholders.

Moreover, because merger and takeover negotiations often leak out to insiders and professional investors, any misleading corporate statements tip the stock market's odds more in favor of professionals at the expense of individual investors.

One example of a suspect statement was by Los Angeles-based Carnation Co., which announced on Sept. 4 a \$3-billion takeover by Swiss-based Nestlé SA. The company had been negotiating since July 19, SEC filings disclosed. But Carnation executives publicly denied on Aug. 7 and Aug. 21, when the stock was particularly active, the existence of "corporate developments."

In U.S. District Court in Los Angeles, a group of shareholders who prematurely sold their stock are charging that the company lied. Carnation, citing the litigation, had no comment last week.

Federal law is clear: Although a corporation is seldom required to volunteer news of otherwise secret developments, any statement it does make must be complete and truthful.

"It's not fraud (under federal securities laws) to say 'no comment,'" says Alan R. Bromberg, a professor of securities law at Southern Methodist University Law School. "But if you go beyond that, you have problems."

A company can never lie, according to John Fedders, chief of

the SEC's division of enforcement. "But in battles for corporate control," he added, "there are so many personal, psychological, as well as legal aspects that what one man may see as a mature agreement (requiring disclosure), another may see as a hope and a prayer."

Courts, lawyers and government regulators disagree over how far merger negotiations may advance before a corporation is bound to disclose them. The courts are even unclear on whether a company must consider whether a secret has been leaked in deciding if confidential information is affecting trading in its stock and thus must be made public.

Even the nation's leading judicial mediator of securities law, the U.S. District Court in Manhattan, came down on both sides of the issue in two contradictory rulings within a month of each other last spring.

The New York Stock Exchange's rules for listed companies theoretically mandate greater disclosure than federal law by requiring companies to disclose any relevant information.

But what if an agreement is still secret and preliminary when an exchange official asks if a merger is pending? Executives may issue a denial because they fear the market will treat a "no comment" as a tacit admission of imminent news.

Stock exchanges have been less than firm in enforcing their rules, even though there is information to leak, they can falsely assure the public that all is proceeding at a business-as-usual pace," he wrote.

Hoechst to Study Ventures in China

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the big chemicals and pharmaceuticals concern, said Wednesday that it had signed an agreement with China Petrochemical Corp., Sinopec, to study cooperation possibilities between the two companies.

Sinopec, founded in July 1983, is the holding company for all of China's petrochemical activities. It had revenue last year of 25 billion yuan (\$9 billion), Hoechst said.

Sinopec produces monomers, plastics, synthetic rubber and fibers, fertilizers and refined crude oil. Hoechst said that joint working groups would be set up to study possible joint ventures in plastics and other areas.

When to Sell Falling Stocks

(Continued from Page 15)

managers have made their trigger fingers even more nervous," Mr. Miller said.

Near term, he believes that the stock market will have difficulty mounting a broad and sustained advance "in the face of contentious Washington debates." Yet, he does recommend some stocks as "special or unusual value situations."

They are: Penn Central, Melville, Combustion Engineering, Imperial Chemical and Morton Thiol.

Mr. Miller, who recently toured Europe for Donaldson Lufkin, said investor attitudes toward Wall Street there are similar to those in the United States, "where people are viewing the markets as boring and uninspiring."

The big "hangup" Europeans have now against investing on Wall Street, he added, is the expectation that the dollar will decline modestly, about 10 to 15 percent.

Convertibles Have Renaissance in the U.S.

(Continued from Page 15)

rized models totaled about 75,000. AMC and Toyota Motor Co. have added convertibles for the 1985 model year, and the number of custom conversions is said to be increasing.

However, Mr. Cappy does not see the market for convertibles going much over 100,000. "The market is only so big, and the majority of car models don't have convertible versions — they are not the cheapest merchandise around," he said.

But John A. Madejchick, marketing plans manager for General Motors Corp.'s Chevrolet division, said surveys of consumers' car-buying intentions have indicated that as many as 200,000 soft tops a year could be sold, if the vehicles have "the right combination of size, features and price." No one, however, expects them to approach the record year of 1963, when convertibles accounted for 7 percent of the total car sales of 7.5 million units.

Contrary to popular belief, Detroit executives say it was not air-conditioning or the government

that eliminated the last domestic convertible in 1976. Instead, they say, the soft top fell victim to the domestic industry's desperate need in the mid-1970s to improve its fuel economy by shrinking its entire product line, and the lack of funds for fringe product programs. The feared government regulations were never adopted, and convertible sales are highest in the cooler areas of the country, where air-conditioning is not as important a factor.

"Demand never really died," Mr. Madejchick said. "Rather, it was a conscious decision by manufacturers to eliminate the lowest-volume model during downsizing to simplify the model lineup." As evidence of the continuing desire for wind-in-the-hair driving, Mr. Madejchick cited the rapid growth of small companies doing custom conversions during the six lean years between the time the last El Dorado convertible rolled off the line in 1976 and the advent of the soft-top Chrysler LeBaron in 1982.

Indeed, Chrysler officials said, the thing that persuaded them that

convertibles had not gone the way of rumble seats and wooden trim was the hefty premiums — \$5,000 and more — that car buffs were paying for the custom conversions.

The re-establishment of the convertible — and the success of non-traditional products such as Pontiac's two-seat, mid-engine Fiero and Chrysler's mini-vans — are indications that American car buyers are becoming more specialized in their tastes, marketing specialists say.

There is a sharp split in the industry on how to make convertibles. Chrysler and AMC make them in their own plants, and contend that this is the only way to maintain tight quality control. The others, who use subcontractors, such as Cars & Concepts Inc. and American Sunroof Co., say their arrangement gives them the flexibility needed with a low-volume product.

Beyond their sales numbers, convertibles are good for Detroit, auto executives say, because they bolster a company's image and help build showroom traffic.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FIDELITY ORIENT FUND

Société d'investissement à capital variable
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, R.C. Luxembourg B 19061

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY ORIENT FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m. on December 27, 1984, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet at August 31, 1984 and income statement for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1984;
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor;

5. Election of eight (8) Directors, specifically the re-election of all present Directors, Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Frazer, Hiroshi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, Harry G. A. Seggerman and James E. Tonner and Finnistrand;

6. Election of the Statutory Auditor, specifically the re-election of the present Statutory Auditor, Maurice J. Sergeant;

7. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Approval of the above items of the Agenda will require no quorum and the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: November 30, 1984
By Order of the Board of Directors

FIDELITY ORIENT FUND S.A. is an investment company managed by Fidelity International Limited, investing in a diversified portfolio of equities principally in Japan but also including other Pacific Basin countries. At November 1984, the Fund's assets were invested 77% in Japan, 5% in Hong Kong, 4% in Australia and 14% in cash and others. The investment objective of the Fund is capital growth. The Fund was launched on 23rd March 1982 and is now valued at \$86m.

Copies of the latest quarterly and annual reports can be obtained from Fidelity International at:

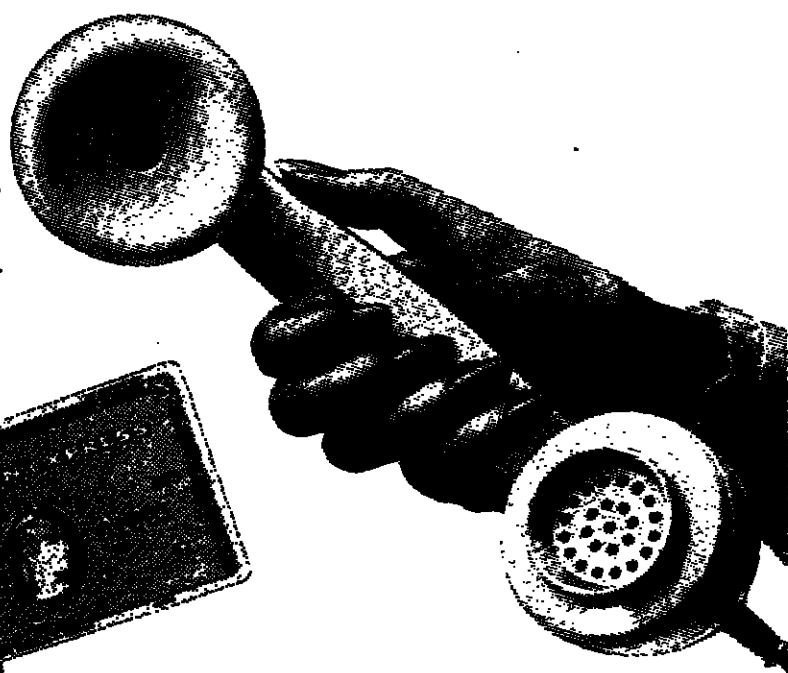
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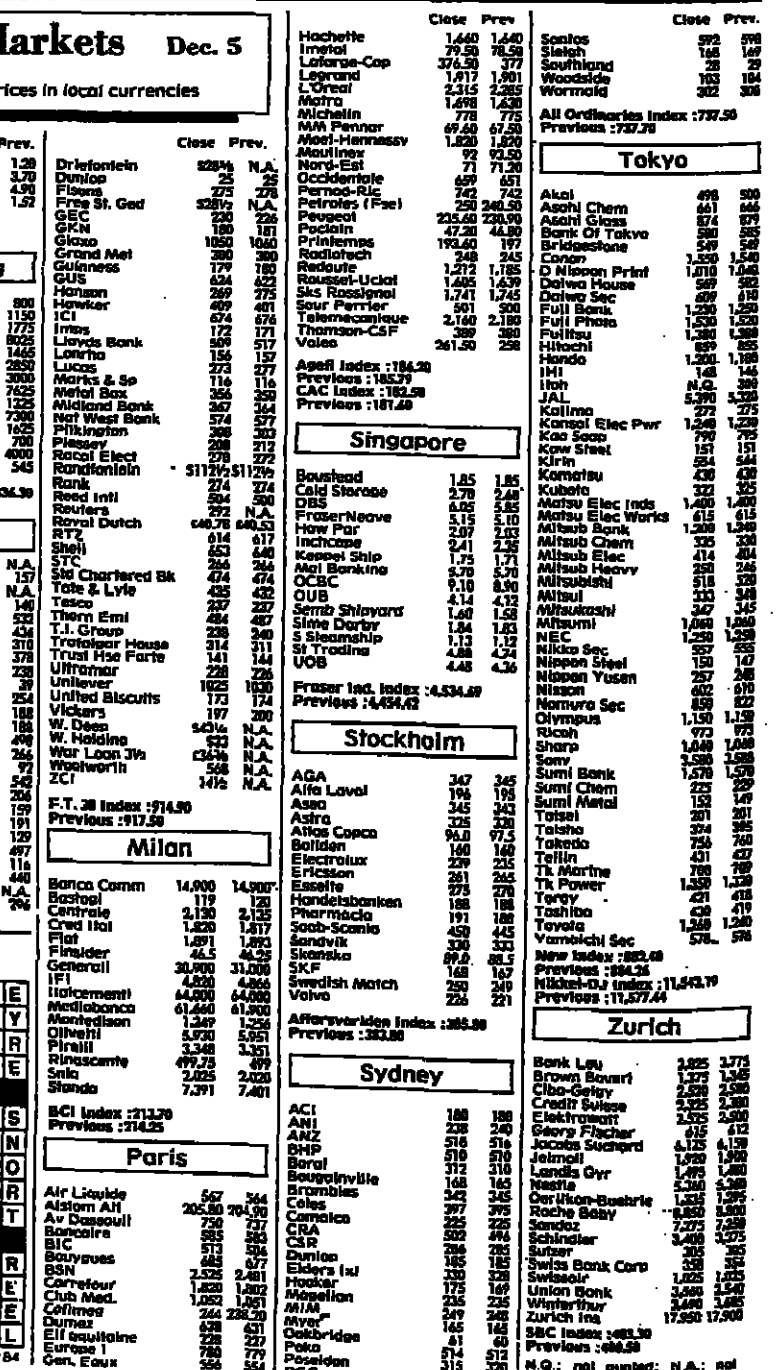
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SPORTS

Curren Ousts Top Seed Lendl; Navratilova Gains Semifinals



Kevin Curren during his 6-1, 7-6, 6-4 victory over Ivan Lendl.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — South African Kevin Curren advanced to the quarterfinals by knocking out top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia out of the Australian Open tennis championships Wednesday.

In his first-ever professional victory over Lendl, Curren took the four-round encounter, 6-1, 7-6, 6-4.

Meanwhile, two-time Australian champion John Kriek, the No. 4 seed, gained the semifinals by downing fifth-seeded Pat Cash of Australia, 7-5, 6-1, 7-6, and American Ben Testerman won his fourth-round match over Sweden Joakim Nystrom, 7-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-5.

In a women's quarterfinal match, No. 1 seed Martina Navratilova defeated fellow American Barbara Potter, 6-3, 6-2. Navratilova dropped only three points in her last seven service games against the No. 12 seed.

Navratilova has won 74 straight matches since losing to Hana Mandlikova in Oakland, California, last January.

Thursday's semifinals will be Navratilova vs. Helena Sukova and No. 2 seed Chris Evert Lloyd vs.

fourth-seeded Australian Wendy Turnbull.

Navratilova knows she probably won't be able to cruise through Thursday's match. Sukova, 6-foot-11 (1.85-meter) and a powerful serve-and-volleyer from Czechoslovakia, can be dangerous. "Anybody that tall with a big serve has to be a threat," Navratilova said. "Stroke for stroke I match her, and some things I do better. But it will be a difficult."

Lendl, who has won only one grand prix tournament since last summer's French Open victory over John McEnroe, played Wednesday with a pulled stomach muscle; his abdomen was heavily wrapped in bandages.

The match resumed after being halted by rain on Tuesday with the ninth-seeded Curren leading, 6-1, 2-1.

Lendl broke serve to pull even at 3-3; at 5-5, Curren and Lendl exchanged breaks to force the second set to a tiebreaker. Curren won three straight points to take the tiebreaker, 7-4, and then powered through the third set.

The winner here in 1981 and 1982 Kriek, a South African based

in the United States, was on top

almost from the outset. The 19-year-old Cash, a Wimbledon and U.S. Open semifinalist this year, squandered two set points in the 10th game of the opening set and was never again in contention.

Curren's opponent in the quarterfinals will be unseeded Scott Davis, 22, who downed fellow American Brad Gilbert, the No. 12 seed, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4. That match also had been halted by rain Tuesday. Davis trailed, 2-4, in the fourth set when play resumed, but he reeled off four straight games for the victory.

Nystrom, one of four Swedes

currently in world's top 10, found the aggressive play of Testerman (ranked 35th worldwide) too much to cope with. Testerman, 22, brushed him aside to reach his first major-tournament quarterfinal; he will meet West German Boris Becker.

The other quarterfinal will pit Swedes Mats Wilander and Stefan Edberg.

Lendl said he had sustained the stomach pull about four days ago and aggravated it when he fell Tuesday.

"It was only really painful when

I served," he said. "It was very bad

in the third set. I really should have quit after the second."

But Lendl added: "I wouldn't like to blame the result on it, because he played fantastically. Even if I was 100 percent, there was no assurance I wouldn't have lost."

Lendl was treated by his trainer late in the second set, and took almost five minutes to restrap himself between the second and third sets.

Curren complained to the umpire about both delays. Lendl said that angered him.

"I don't think it was any of his

business. It was my problem, not

his. I probably would have pulled out after the second set, but I was annoyed and wanted him to have to work for it."

Curren said Lendl might have made too much of the injury. "There may be an injury, but the extent of it is another thing," he said.

"He seemed capable of hitting good shots, but when he missed bad ones the stomach was the problem. When I spoke to the officials I just wanted to be sure I was getting a fair deal." (AP, UPI)

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Olympics: The Political Sparring Goes On

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the Olympic movement still suffering from the politically motivated absences at the last three Summer Games, officials tried last week to do something to discourage future absences.

In Lausanne, Switzerland, 88 members of the International Olympic Committee declined to vote sanctions against national teams from absent nations in the future.

But they did vote that if any member did not send a team, beginning with the Calgary or Seoul Games in 1988, sports officials — including judges — from that nation would be banned from attending and the quota of journalists would be cut.

The only problem with this device is that it doesn't reach the source of using the Olympics for political gain.

Sports officials did not make the decision for African nations to leave Montreal before the 1976 Summer Games; it was President Carter who caused the United States to boycott the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, and the top level in Moscow surely approved the Soviet Union's absence from the 1984 Summer Games in Los Angeles.

One reason for not having a sanction in the next Games is that governments and attitudes shift. Should a Reagan regime be penalized because of a Carter administration decision? Should a possible new Soviet regime in 1988 be barred from a positive approach to the Seoul Games?

Still, some effort must be made to protect the Olympic movement from the endless punch-for-punch mentality that has already cheapened the Games.

While Americans waved the flag and pretended the United States was sweeping up a normal Summer Games in Los Angeles, some Olympic officials proposed a two-for-one deal for absent nations: Skip one Olympics, sit out a second, free of charge.

"If there isn't any punishment, there isn't any deterrent," said William E. Simon, the former

secretary of the treasury and now president of

the United States Olympic Committee.

"That's why governments have laws. I think Carter would have thought twice in 1980."

Banning sports officials, judges and journalists from Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles would not have deterred the political decisions.

"It is the athletes who suffer the most," said Julian K. Roosevelt, a U.S. member of the IOC's

The pressure over Seoul is far from over, even though the meeting voted "full support" for the city, and the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, affirmed the selection.

Because South Korea has a turbulent relationship with North Korea, an ally of the Soviet Union, the prospects for Olympic-style fun-and-games are limitless between now and late September 1988.

South Korea has held three meetings with North Korea to discuss cooperation in 1988. But the early talks were often delayed because both sides tried to deliver the opening address at the same time.

During a recent visit to New York, Dr. Lee Yong Ho, the South Korean minister of sports, said he favored a unified Korean team in 1988, even though he realized there would be difficulties over finances, coaching and athlete selection.

He also held out the possibility that some events could be held in North Korea, a plan that Fidel Castro, the Cuban president, recently suggested would help avert any crisis over Seoul.

"I believe that a 'united team' is holding for the North Koreans," Simon said.

An official at the Lausanne headquarters of the IOC confirmed this week that "there is still time" for the two Korean governments to prepare one national team. He also said that under rule 24 of the Olympic charter, "a specific territory is recognized as the host," but he admitted that some events could be moved to North Korea. "If there is formal request and it is approved by the IOC."

All nations have until about six weeks before the Games to make final plans — "a weakness," said Simon, who urged an earlier cutoff point. The Soviet Union announced its decision to stay away from Los Angeles on May 8.

After missing one Summer Games, many Eastern nations may resist further absences in 1988, but not because of the recent sanctions voted by the IOC. There are bigger stakes than a few trips to Seoul for sports officials; these games are being played far above the sports level.

Some effort must be made to protect the Olympic movement from the endless punch-for-punch mentality that has already cheapened the Games.

executive board, who said he went to Lausanne favoring a four-year sanction, only to realize "it was the officials we wanted to punish," not the athletes.

As a yachting gold medalist in 1960, Roosevelt said he identified with the athletes, and he added:

"I felt that if the athletes could come on their own, we should welcome them. But I realize that, financially, it isn't possible, particularly from the Eastern nations."

Before the meeting, two Soviet officials read a letter protesting the methods for choosing Seoul as the 1988 host and saying the IOC would have to "find solutions" to the choice of Seoul.

Once the meeting began, there was no official protest by the Soviet bloc about the choice, according to an official in Lausanne, and it was reported that several Eastern-bloc nations seemed to favor sanctions against absent nations, undoubtedly a reaction against Soviet pressure on them in 1984.

When the delegates voted unanimously to ban officials and cut the quota of journalists from absent nations, the Soviet delegates were said to have refrained from voting.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

W L T Pts GF GA

Philadelphia

NY Islanders

Washington

NY Rangers

New Jersey

Pittsburgh

Montreal

Quebec

Boston

Buffalo

Hartford

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Chicago

St. Louis

Milwaukee

Detroit

Toronto

Edmonton

Calgary

Los Angeles

Winnipeg

Vancouver

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis

J. Mullin (12), Gilmour (7); Ron Wilson (4),

Hawerchuk (15). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on

Chicago) 15-12-37; St. Louis (on Los Angeles)

12-11-24-34.

Los Angeles

Minnesota

Pittsburgh

New Jersey

Washington

Carpenier (19), Adams (2), Duchesne (3);

Lefriere (11). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on

Rangers) 7-7-21; Washington (on Los Angeles)

10-8-30.

Toronto

Detroit

Park (15), Lambert (4), Dornick (3) (14),

Curtis (13), Yonemitsu (11); Courbail (16), Go-

vin (12), Sestini (2), Dierkes (9), Fryer (2)

(12). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Detroit) 15-11-

6-32; Detroit (on Winnipeg) 8-16-25-35.

Football

NFL Team and Individual Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team Total Defense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

Touchdowns

Fumbles

Turnovers

Penalties

Offense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

Touchdowns

Fumbles

Turnovers

Penalties

Defense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

Touchdowns

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Offense

Yards Rush

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Interceptions

Touchdowns

Fumbles

Turnovers

Penalties

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team Total Defense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

Touchdowns

Fumbles

Turnovers

Penalties

Offense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

Touchdowns

Fumbles

Turnovers

Penalties

Defense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

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Yards Rush

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Interceptions

Touchdowns

Fumbles

Turnovers

Penalties

Offense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

Touchdowns

Fumbles

Turnovers

Penalties

College Results

FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team Total Defense

Yards Rush

Pass

Interceptions

ART BUCHWALD

Stretching the Credit

WASHINGTON — A man knocked on the door of the White House the other night and the president, in his pajamas, answered it.

"Yes?" Mr. Reagan said. "I'm from the Visa card company, and you owe us \$210 billion. We were wondering when you planned to start paying on it."

"Two hundred and ten billion?" I thought it was only \$170 billion," the president said.

"That's what you told everyone during the election campaign. But it turns out it's \$210 billion. You've been using your credit card for the past four years, and I think it's time you acknowledged the debt."

"Who is it?" Mrs. Reagan called from the top of the stairs.

"It's a man from the Visa credit card company who says we owe him \$210 billion."

"That's ridiculous," Mrs. Reagan said. "I only bought two suits at Adolfo's."

"The Visa man said, 'These were not for personal purchases. They are government-related. I have all the receipts here. Defense, Social Security, Medicare, Human Services and entitlements. We can't stay in business if people just keep using plastic and don't honor their debts.'"

"Don't worry about getting paid. My tax advisers are now working on a plan to see that you get your money."

"How do they propose to do that?"

"We're cutting back on spending, reforming the tax structure and

lowering interest rates. Listen to my State of the Union address."

Mrs. Reagan yelled from the top of the stairs, "Tell him we didn't run up the bill. Congress did."

The Visa man heard her. "The card is made out in your name, Mr. Reagan. Whether you like it or not you're responsible."

"Don't worry, we'll borrow the money to pay you," the president said.

"Do you realize how much interest you're going to pay on \$210 billion?"

"My staff deals with minor details like that," the president replied.

"Mr. Reagan, the reason we gave you a Gold Visa card is that in 1980 we considered you a good credit risk. You made a big deal that Jim Carter was in debt to us for \$90 billion, and you promised if you got his card you wouldn't owe us ANYTHING by 1984. Now you've more than doubled his debt, and we're getting very nervous."

Mrs. Reagan shouted, "Tell him if he doesn't want our business anymore, we'll use an American Express credit card."

The Visa man yelled back, "American Express wouldn't touch you people with a 10-foot pole."

"I don't think this is the time and place to discuss how much we owe you," the president said. "Why don't you come to my office in the morning?"

"Because your staff won't let me in," the Visa man said. "Every time I ask to see you tell me you're taking a nap. I don't like to make night calls, but that is the only time I get to speak to the principals who are in hook up to their ears."

"Okay, so maybe I spent more than I should have. But if you let me keep my card, I'll cut back on all my spending and I assure you by 1988 I won't owe you more than \$100 billion. Would that be in your ballpark?"

"We don't seem to have any choice, do we?" the Visa man said. The president shut the door and went upstairs.

Mrs. Reagan said, "I think that was very rude of the credit card people to wake us up and tell us we owed them \$210 billion. It could ruin our sleep."

"Not mine," the president said.

Facts Help Propel Science Fiction in Film '2010'

By William J. Broad

New York Times Syndicate

NEW YORK — Science fiction has always had a prophetic side. In his 1914 story, "The World Set Free," H.G. Wells described a war in which the major cities of the world are destroyed by atom bombs the size of cannon balls. In the mid-1930s, after reading it, Leo Szilard became convinced that real atom bombs could be built and filed a secret patent on the idea. He later became a driving force behind the Manhattan Project.

So, too, authors of science fiction have predicted the advent of moon rockets, radio, helicopters, tanks, robots, computers, submarines and communications satellites that remain stationary 22,300 miles above the earth.

Now comes "2010: Odyssey Two," the sequel to the epic "2001: A Space Odyssey." The author of the novel on which both films are based, Arthur C. Clarke, said in an interview that "2010," which opens in the United States Friday, is a thinly veiled plea for peace and cooperation in space. In the movie, Russians and Americans put aside their political differences to blast off in search of the ship and crew that

nine years earlier, in 2001, had been lost while investigating an enigmatic black monolith near the planet Jupiter.

"I hope it's a self-fulfilling prophecy," Clarke said. "One of my goals in writing '2010' was to get people thinking about cooperation in space."

The film will doubtless raise a number of questions in the minds of many moviegoers. What are the actual chances for joint missions in space? Do astronauts still hope to find civilizations from other worlds? How scientifically realistic are the movie's scenes and details?

It has been 16 years since the release of "2001," and a wealth of new information has become available about space flight and the fabric of the heavens. All too quickly, science facts are catching up with science fiction.

"This film is different from anything I've done before in the sense that it's not meant to be a fantasy," said Peter Hyams, the producer, director and screenwriter of "2010" and the director



Helen Mirren and Savely Kramarov awaken Roy Scheider in the film "2010," the sequel to "2001."

of such science-fiction adventures as "Outland" and "Capricorn One."

"We're on a cusp," he said. "I'm 41 years old. In 2010, my son will be younger than I am today. So you don't have the advantage of asking people to suspend their belief. It has to be an amalgam of what people think will be possible."

"2010" opens with footage of the Very Large Array in Socorro, New Mexico, the largest and most sophisticated collection of radio telescopes in the world. In the movie they are poised, listening, straining to hear an extraterrestrial "hello" or anything that might help solve the riddle of what went wrong aboard the American ship Discovery in 2001.

These dish antennae are also the scene of a clandestine meeting between Dr. Heywood Floyd, played by Roy Scheider, and a Soviet official. Floyd is the man who authorized the failed mission to Jupiter. The question is whether the Americans would now like to join the Soviets on an investigation voyage. Floyd hesitates. The Americans, after all, are building their own ship to that end, albeit more slowly than the Soviets.

Soviet official then drops his ace: the Discovery's orbit around Jupiter is decaying rapidly and only the Russian craft will be able to get there in time. The two nations join forces. The Jupiter-bound spaceship — carrying Floyd, two Americans and a Soviet crew of eight — has several nice touches. First, it is named the Leonov, after Alexei Leonov, the first man to walk in space and the Soviet commander on the Apollo-Soyuz rendezvous in 1975. Second, it has a rotating center section for the production of artificial gravity. The shots of the Leonov wheeling through space like a giant carnival ride are in striking contrast to the stately but sometimes sterile craft of "2001." Third, the interior of the Leonov is cluttered with dials, switches and television monitors, giving it a realism gleaned from more than 16 years of space flight.

In one dramatic "aero-braking" maneuver, the ship takes a bone-rattling dive through the Jovian atmosphere to reduce its speed and save fuel after the long trip from earth. The maneuver is not only quite realistic, according to experts, but similar tricks are planned for the American space program.

The movie's depiction of Jupiter and its giant red spot was aided by data from the unmanned Voyager fly-by missions. As seen from the Leonov, moreover, the surface of the planet is alive with storms and swirls. Hyams said this turbulence was created by taking raw data from the Voyager probes and putting it into the one of the world's most powerful supercomputers, the Cray X-MP, where it was processed and correlated with information about cloud vortices.

According to Dr. Richard Terrell of the space agency's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, who helped create the effect, the movie's vision of Jupiter in some respects is more realistic than the one he and his colleagues have developed from photographic data.

The crew of the Leonov eventually finds and enters the abandoned Discovery, where an American computer wizard, Chandra, played by Bob Balaban, succeeds in bringing the HAL 9000 back to life. In step with the times, HAL in this movie is much more friendly than in "2001," where it read lips, plotted murders and finally killed off part of the crew.

Aboard Discovery, Floyd confronts an alien presence, which warns him that "something wonderful" will be about to happen that will require the rescue team to flee for Earth or be destroyed.

What are the real chances for an encounter with a messenger from another world? According to some radio astronomers, they are better now than they were 16 years ago, when "2001" was first released. Since then, disks of matter that may contain planets or their early predecessors have been discovered around other stars, and the apparatus for listening for extraterrestrial signals has become far more sophisticated.

"The broad consensus is that there's a great deal of intelligent life out there," said Dr. Frank Drake, a radio astronomer at the University of California at Santa Cruz and a pioneer in the search for extraterrestrials. "The typical guess is that there are 10,000 to 100,000 advanced civilizations in the Milky Way alone."

In lieu of physical contact, Drake said, humans would have

to settle for the electromagnetic kind. He noted that the federal government has recently started putting about \$1.5 million a year into the task of listening for faint signals from other worlds. "It's the wave of the future," he said.

And how likely are joint international voyages, a feat of politics rather than technology? In "2010" it is expediency and then an alien force that unites Russian and American crews in space.

Hyams said: "There has to be that kind of cooperation. I'm not alone in thinking it's a phenomenal waste of resources not to pool our talent."

Clarke, who conceived of geostationary communications satellites in 1945 — a notable case of technological prophecy — said it was not impossible that joint voyages will be achieved by political means alone. As for hopes that "2010" will become a self-fulfilling prophecy, Clarke stated that the Apollo-Soyuz mission was inspired by the movie "Marooned," a 1969 space thriller that starred Gregory Peck. In it, one-man rescue craft blasted off in search of three astronauts stranded in a malfunctioning spaceship.

Not content to write books on the subject of cooperation in space, Clarke has also lobbied for it. He has testified before Congress and, in October, "A Martian Odyssey," an essay calling for a joint manned mission to Mars, was published in the Congressional Record. "I am not so naive," Clarke said, "as to imagine that this could be achieved without excruciating difficulty and major changes in the present political climate. But those changes have to be made sooner or later."

Clarke said he is no apologist for the Soviets. He noted that he is currently in "disgrace" in Russia because characters in the novel "2010: Odyssey Two" were named after Soviet dissidents.

"I can't think of anything in science that some author didn't think up first, except the explosive development of the microchip," said Clarke. "They thought of giant brains. But they never thought of midget brains."

Similarly, he said, there is a chance the prophecy of cooperation may come true by earthly means alone. "We have to save ourselves."

PEOPLE

Egon Schiele Camerons Fetches \$3.83 Million

"Liebespaar" (The Lovers), painted in 1914 by the Austrian Expressionist Egon Schiele, was bought for \$3.19 million (about \$3.83 million) Tuesday night (about \$3.83 million) by an unidentified private buyer at a sale of Impressionist and modern paintings by Sotheby's, the London auction house. A painting by Pablo Picasso, titled "La Communion" (The Cabaret Dancer), painted in 1901, sold for \$1.43 million (about \$1.72 million). An oil painting by French Impressionist Claude Monet, titled "Le Pont japonais dans le jardin de Monet" and painted in 1900, sold for \$1.06 million (about \$1.27 million). The 72 paintings in the auction sold for a total of \$13.9 million (about \$16.7 million).

In New York, a glazed pottery figure of a Bactrian horse from China's Tang Dynasty has been sold to Sotheby's to the London dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi for \$660,000.

A 672-year-old Bible, hand-lettered and illustrated in gold, sold for \$823,000 during an auction of Hebrew manuscripts at Sotheby's in New York. Tuesday's auction of 97 Hebrew manuscripts from the collection of David Solomon Sassoon, an Indian-born British scholar who collected them during his travels between 1902 and his death in 1942, fetched \$3.1 million.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), honoring entertainers for presenting positive images of blacks, gave four awards to rock star Prince but disqualified singers Tina Turner and Dasha Belle Hall for touring South Africa, where apartheid, or strict racial segregation, is in force.

At Tuesday night's 17th Annual NAACP Image Awards ceremony at the Music Center in Los Angeles, Prince received awards for best performance by an actor for his role in the movie "Purple Rain," best male actor, best song of the year, with his band, The Revolution, for "When Doves Cry," and best album of the year for the "Purple Rain" soundtrack. In addition to the entertainment awards, the special Key of Life Award was given to Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, the Nobel Peace Prize recipient who is fighting apartheid.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 291